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Post-War Program

SWEEPING UP THE MINES

MINECRAFT today are engaged in the most prodigious sweeping operation in the history of mine warfare. Under the command of Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble, USN, Commander Minecraft, Pacific Fleet, who is in the forward area directing operations, there are approximately 35,000 enlisted men and 4,500 officers either actively participating in or supporting the operation.

The job they are confronted with is tremendous. Approximately 15,000 influence mines were laid by B-29's from the Marianas, China and India in the Inland Sea, sealanes to Korea and China, and Japanese home ports such as Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, and Tokyo. These mines, totaling upwards of 30 million pounds, were prepared at Tinian and Caltcutta. In addition, it is estimated that the Japanese have planted as many as 100,000 moored contact mines. As a minor part of this great operation, minesweeping is still in progress in the Philippines, Borneo, and bypassed areas.

Approximately 600 ships of the minecraft command are involved in the task. There are approximately 100 Japanese mine sweepers which were still operational at the cessation of hostilities, and they are being employed to assist with the job. It is known that Russian forces are sweeping in their occupational area, as well as the British in the Malay Peninsula water and East Indies.

According to Lt. Comdr. O. A. deLima, War Plans Officer on the staff of Commander Administrative Command, Minecraft, the operation will take several months.

Influence mines differ radically from the familiar spherical, horned mines. Developed by the Navy and laid by the Navy and the Army Air Forces, these one-ton seven-foot mines look like aerial bombs with parachutes instead of fins. They sink to the bottom after automatically detaching themselves from the parachutes that ease them gently into the water.

The destructive power of an influence mine is loosened by the magnetic field or other influences of a nearby passing ship, even the noise of the ship's engines or the change in water pressure around the mine as the ship passes. Thus, for the protection of the minesweeper, special gear must be used to detonate influence mines at a safe distance from the ship.

Through the Okinawa campaign, minecraft, then under the command of Rear Adm. Alexander Sharp, USN, who was the organization's first commanding officer, had swept some 1,500 mines in the Pacific. After Okinawa had been secured, minecraft began the job of clearing the mine barrier between that island and the China coast and had already destroyed about 400 Japanese mines in the East China Sea when the war ended.

The Navy is well equipped to carry on mine sweeping operations in the coming months. Presently the fleet consists of eighteen flush-deckers converted into DMS in 1940-42. Through 1922 to 1940 vessels such as the Hogan a converted destroyer was laid-up at San Diego with

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Marine Corps Adopts Rules on Commissions

Tentative regulations have been drawn up for the transfer of Reserve and temporary officers to the Regular Marine Corps.

Legislation authorizing transfer still awaits enactment and the implementing regulations must remain in a tentative status until such time, but it is believed that the following summary covers the regulations which will be placed in force upon enactment of the bill, at least as far as eligibility, rank and lineal position are concerned.

Under the new regulations applications for transfer, which were previously limited to persons on active duty, may be submitted by officers who have gone on or who later go on active duty. Former officers who have been or who later may be discharged may also make application, provided their applications are received within six months of release or separation, whichever is earlier.

It is emphasized that early submission of applications is an important factor, as after passage of the law and adoption of the new regulations the first selection board to meet may obtain the requisite number of officers from applications then at hand leaving few vacancies for later applicants to fill. A Reserve or temporary officer accepting a Regular commission or appointment is not irrevocably committed to a career in the Regular Marine Corps as he may resign subject to the pleasure of the President. In addition, all resignations from transferred officers received by 1 Jan., 1947, and which have not already been accepted will automatically be accepted on that date.

Who Must Apply

Applications are necessary from:

1. Reserve commissioned officers regardless of their permanent reserve status, for permanent regular commission.
2. Temporary commissioned officers (regulars whose permanent status is commissioned warrant, warrant or enlisted), for permanent regular commission.
3. Commissioned reserve warrant officers regardless of permanent status, for permanent regular warrant.
4. Temporary commissioned warrant officers (regulars whose permanent status is warrant or enlisted), for permanent regular commissioned warrant.
5. Reserve warrant officers regardless of permanent reserve status, for permanent regular warrant.
6. Temporary warrant officers (regulars whose permanent status is enlisted), for permanent regular warrant.

Those in the first two categories may apply for permanent regular commissioned officer status if desired.

Age Eligibility

There are no age requirements for an officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel or above. An officer of the rank of major or below will be certain to satisfy the age requirements if on 1 Jan., 1945, he had not attained the age of 27. If over that age on 1 Jan., 1945, officers are still eligible if they have not attained the age

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AGF to Have 1st, 2nd and 4th Armies

General Courtney H. Hodges' First United States Army, which spearheaded the invasion of Europe, changed over to a peacetime mission this week.

The First Army, with the Second and Fourth Armies, will become a major command of the Army Ground Forces.

The First Army will absorb all Ground Force units formerly assigned to the Second Army in the eastern and southeastern United States. All training and administration of the absorbed units will be a First Army responsibility. Some Second Army units will also be transferred to the Fourth Army.

A number of states along the eastern seaboard of the United States come within the territory of the First Army, and it will have control of most Army Ground Force troops in five large army camps, including Camp Rucker, Ala., Fort Benning, Ga., Camp Butler, N. C., Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Bragg, N. C. Headquarters of the First Army has been established at Fort Bragg.

Some of the units assigned to the First Army include the 13th Airborne Division, the 4th, 30th and 91st Infantry Divisions, two tank battalions, and the V Corps Headquarters.

Gen. Royall Under Secretary

Nomination of Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall, War Department legal and legislative expert, to be Under Secretary of War, was announced by President Truman this week.

General Royall will take over the post made vacant when Judge Robert P. Patterson was named Secretary on the retirement of Henry L. Stimson. While filling the post of special assistant to the Secretary, General Royall, since last April has worked on legislative, procurement and legal matters. General Royall is a veteran of the last war and returned to the Army as a colonel in June of 1942. A month later he was assigned to defend the eight German saboteurs who landed by submarine. He then headed the legal section, fiscal division, until appointed a special assistant to the Secretary this year. He received his general's star in November, 1943.

In the interim between the wars General Royall practiced law in North Carolina and in 1937 became head of the legal firm of Ehrlichman, Royall, Gosney and Smith at Goldsboro, N. C.

May Decline Promotion

Many Naval Reserve officers eligible for promotion and many Army officers of the Reserve components who have not had previous promotions now offered promotion upon entering terminal leave must choose between promotion and cash mustering-out payments.

In both Army and Navy the officers in question, may, if they so desire, decline promotion. This undoubtedly will often be the case where the promotion is of junior officers to the grades in which the mustering-out payments do not apply.

Most Naval Reserve officers with the necessary separation points and Army officers offered the promotion under the present policy will prefer the payment to the ranks of lieutenant commander and major.

Navy Foresees Danger In Single Department

A united front in opposition to the proposal to consolidate the War and Navy into one Department of National Defense was presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week by civilian and military heads of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and General Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, each told the Committee that he felt the future of National Defense would suffer by abandonment of a system which brought victory in this war in favor of new and untried organization.

Mr. Forrestal favored closer integration by the creation of a National Security Council, with the President as ex-officio chairman, composed of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and, possibly, a Secretary of Air. He also favored further study of the entire subject by an independent board along the lines of the Morrow Board of 1925.

Warn of Military Control

All three witnesses foresaw increased danger of military control and a weakening of civilian control if a single department were created. Secretary Forrestal said the civilian head of such a vast department could have no more than the most superficial knowledge of his department. "He would be entirely in the hands of his military advisors," Mr. Forrestal said, "He would have authority without knowledge, and authority without knowledge must inevitably become impotent."

Admiral King went so far to see a "man on horseback." "At least one proposal," Admiral King said, "includes a single commander of all the armed forces which is even more radical than that for a single secretary. It is, potentially, the 'man on horseback.'"

Merger of the two departments, Admiral King declared, would trend toward the weakening of civil control and added:

"While I am not unduly apprehensive that militarism as such would result, I do not care to be a party to the possible development of the situation to the point where military personnel exert an undue influence on our national affairs."

"As an integral part of the single department of armed forces, it has also been proposed to create a superior general staff, suggestive of the German 'great general staff.' The end result would be akin to the Ober Kommando der Wehrmacht of the recent war. I do not believe that type of organization has any place in the armed forces of this country, and there is no point in deliberately establishing a group of men whose powers, even though they would fall short of the extremes in militaristic countries, would nevertheless be incompatible with our concept of democracy."

General Vandegrift warned that "the proposal involves a dilution of the civilian control of the military establishment at a time when it has become evident that what is needed is more civilian control than ever before."

Hit Joint Staff Report

All three witnesses likewise criticized the report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Special Committee for Reorganization of National Defense. This report, favoring

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Unification

Philadelphia *Bulletin*—"Best evidence of the need for unification lies in the fact that during the critical years of the war it was necessary to set up a special over-all board to direct the fighting."

Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*—"Integration of the services has troubled the nation since Theodore Roosevelt's day. It is not an issue to be decided without careful study."

Wilmington *Journal-Every Evening*—"It will be the duty of Congress to determine how best to achieve this unity in our peacetime military establishment. In making up its mind it must certainly give heavy weight to the testimony of men like General MacArthur."

Youngstown *Vindicator*—"The need for unity is clear in some things, such as intelligence and procurement. The question is how far unity should go."

Raleigh *News and Observer*—"It would be a tragedy if the dissenters who expect to fight the next war in the same way former wars were fought should win on this issue. The joinder ought not to be postponed."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—"Without sacrifice of sound principles by any branch of service it should be possible to perfect, strong, single control of our fighting services. This should be done without delay."

Columbia *State*—"We have seen how the traditional rivalry—to put it mildly—between the land and sea forces aided and abetted catastrophe, even

in the midst of enemy attack, at Pearl Harbor. We should do well to make sure that no such working at cross purposes should be possible in the future."

Los Angeles *Times*—"It may be pointed out that there was a lot of fumbling and working at cross-purposes before the Army and Navy learned they had to work as a team. The argument still stands that co-operation from the outset can best be assured by unification at the top."

Duluth *News-Tribune*—"This paper has pointed out before that it is nothing less than logical."

Richmond *Times-Dispatch*—"No amount of argumentation can color the fact that co-ordination between the two departments has been difficult in wartime and is virtually impossible in peacetime."

Awarding of Decorations

Speaking for the War and Navy Departments, Secretary of War Patterson has submitted a bill to Congress which would provide for the awarding of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star Medal and Navy and Marine Corps Medal without regard to time limitations now prescribed by law.

The proposed legislation would apply only to cases in which award recommendations are initiated not later than six months after the official termination of the present war.

Explaining the reason for submitting the legislation, Secretary Patterson stated in his accompanying letter:

"In view of the length of the present war, it is believed that the existing time limitations are inappropriate and unrealistic and that their application may result in the denial of well-deserved recognition for heroic acts and outstanding services performed by members of the armed forces during the earlier stages of the war. Cases are being brought to the attention of the War Department in which the submission of recommendations or action thereon was unavoidably delayed beyond the period prescribed by law. For example, in the Philippines in the days preceding the surrenders in 1942, conditions precluded the submission of recommendations and issuance of orders granting awards, and for a long time thereafter the bulk of the personnel familiar with acts justifying awards had no opportunity to make recommendations. Aside from cases involving personnel in a prisoner of war or missing in action status, there undoubtedly are other instances in which wartime conditions have resulted in unusual delays in the award of merited decorations. Accordingly, the War Department believes that the proposed exception to existing time limitations is desirable."

"Provisions relating to the Navy decorations have been included in the proposed legislation at the request of the Navy Department and the enactment of such legislation is favored by that Department."

The law of 9 July 1918, provides that such medals shall not be issued to any person after more than 3 years from the date of the act justifying the award, and that the recommendation for the award must have been made within 2 years of the act specified.

The law of 7 Aug. 1942, provides that such medals shall not be issued after more than 5 years from the date of the act or service justifying the award, and that a specific statement or report setting forth the act or service must be made through official channels at the time of the act or within 3 years of the time of the act or service.

Mustering-Out Pay

Army officers relieved from active duty because essential to the national health, safety or interest are entitled to mustering-out payment only when they have served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

The addition of paragraph 11.1 to War Department Circular 290, effected by Section III of Circular 321, issued 20 Oct., makes this change. Those released because of age or undue hardship and the other provisions of Circular 290 will continue to receive payment as heretofore if eligible.

Philippine Liberation Ribbon

The Philippine Liberation Ribbon, proffered by the Philippine Commonwealth for service in the liberation of the Philippines dating from 17 Oct. 1944, has now been authorized for the period from that date to 3 Sept., 1945.



Army-Navy Journal

Certificate of Appreciation

In recognition of valuable services freely and unstintingly rendered.

4 October 1945

This Day



Ellis R. Hill
Commander, USCG
Chief of Public Relations

Certificate of appreciation presented to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
by the United States Coast Guard.

Generals Retired

During the past week 16 general officers were placed on or reverted to the retired list in line with the recently announced War Department policy of reducing the number of generals rapidly to conform with the demobilization of troops.

Of the retiring generals, nine major generals and seven brigadier generals, at least 15 were retired because of physical disability and in their present rank.

It was announced last month that by the end of the year only a few of the 136 general officers who were recalled from the retired list for active duty will remain in active service.

Army Industrial College

Prior to establishing the definitive course of instruction of the Army Industrial College in September 1946, an interim course will be conducted for the purpose of analyzing and evaluating experience in industrial mobilization and demobilization, production and procurement in World War II.

The course will open 4 Jan. 1946 and close 28 June 1946. The number of students to attend will be fixed by the Under Secretary of War and is allotted by the War Department to the Navy, Office of the Under Secretary of War, and the Commanding Generals of Army Air, Ground, and Service Forces.

Gen. Paul Heads G-1

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul, who has been on duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, has succeeded Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. General Henry's new assignment is in the Office of the Chief of Staff.

Naval Academy Appointments

All Commanding Officers have been requested by the Navy Department to make a survey of enlisted men of the Navy, who are eligible to take the entrance examinations for the Naval Academy.

The Bureau of Personnel will process all applications of all men nominated by commanding officers and will order enlisted men of outstanding caliber and sufficient academic background to the Naval Academy Preparatory School Detail, to prepare for Academy entrance examinations.

Army personnel in the European Theater desiring to take home pets have been cautioned to retain them pending a final decision on whether or not shipping space will be provided.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Bill to guarantee commissions in Regular Navy for Chief Petty Officers reported?

Complete reorganization of Army Ground Forces Boards?

Complete text of Navy's planning organization of Post-War Naval forces?

Returning National Guard divisions to bring back Guard personnel who went overseas with them regardless of points?

Modification of Marine Corps enlistment and reenlistment requirements?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Navy To Test Atomic Bomb

The Navy Department this week indicated that it intends to make some experiments with the atomic bomb at sea, but declined to state when or where such tests would take place.

This is the first time that the Department has officially made any reference to experimenting with the new weapon at sea, although there have been various reports from time to time that plans were completed.

On the question of the proposed tests the Navy stated officially that: "The matter is still under study. No doubt there will be tests, but whether on United States, or Jap or German vessels has not been decided; also types of tests etc. are uncertain. A bomb of large size dropped squarely on a vessel sitting still in placid water could be reasonably expected to sink it, whether atomic or other type bomb, and decisions on test conditions so they will mean something have not been reached."

Although the Department has, with the exception of this brief statement, refrained from making public its plans with respect to the atomic bomb, it is nevertheless understood that the tests will be made in the very near future. Pressure both from Congress as well as other Government Departments has been aimed at Navy tests of the new weapon as a means of ascertaining whether or not its effectiveness is as great over water as it is over land.

Senate Takes Up Atomic Bomb

Determined to obtain some measure of control over the atomic bomb, the Senate this week adopted a resolution authorizing a special committee of eleven Senators to study the development, use and control of atomic energy.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by a voice vote, although two roll calls were necessary before a quorum was present to vote on an amendment to the measure. The resolution authorizes Senator Kenneth McKeller to select the chairman of the committee whose term was set at one year and two months, the tenure of the present Congress.

Use of Military Police

Following recent accounts in the press of riots, apparently entirely civilian, where mention was made of suppression of disorder by Military Police, the War Department has pointed out that Military Police are not to be employed in suppressing civil disturbances in which service personnel are not involved.

Civil police authorities, the War Department stated, frequently call upon Military Police for assistance. The authority responsible for their dispatch should ascertain whether there are service personnel involved, it was explained.

More AAF Interim Stations

Three AAF installations recommended for use by the interim air force, Brookley Field, Ala., Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, and Rome Army Air Field, N. Y., have been advanced from the classification of satellite depot to maintenance and supply depot.

AMET Provost Marshal

Cairo, Egypt—Capt. Richard D. Small has been designated Provost Marshal at Headquarters, Africa-Middle East Theatre (AMET).

President Urges Universal Training

Declaring that the latent strength of our untrained citizenry is no longer sufficient protection, President Truman this week recommended to Congress the maintenance of a comparatively small Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, supplemented by a greatly strengthened National Guard and Organized Reserve for the three services.

In a strong message to the legislature, the Chief Executive urged immediate adoption of practically all the recommendations made by Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall including provision for the establishment of a plan for Universal Military Training. Such a plan he stated would be for one year training course either at the age of eighteen or upon graduation from high school, but in any event before the twentieth birthday.

Meanwhile Representative May, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said his group will begin hearings on 8 Nov., on the legislation requested by the President. He stated further that he hoped to get House approval before the end of the year.

Pointing out that the United States now has a fighting strength greater than at any other time in its history, the President said that for years to come the success of our efforts for a just and lasting peace will depend upon the strength of those who are determined to maintain the peace. He said that the United States can ensure such a peace only so long as it remains strong.

The President warned that if attack should come again, there would be no time under conditions of modern war to develop the latent strength of untrained citizenry into the necessary fighting force. Never again, he said, can the United States count on the luxury of time with which to arm itself. In any future war, he said, the heart of the United States would be the enemy's first target, and added that our geographical security is now gone—gone with the advent of the robot bomb, the rocket, aircraft carriers and modern airborne armies.

In bringing home his point to both branches of the legislature the President said:

No Lack of Faith

"Our determination to remain powerful denotes no lack of faith in the United Nations Organization. On the contrary, with all the might we have, we intend to back our obligations and commitments under the United Nations Charter. Indeed, the sincerity of our intention to support the Organization will be judged partly by our willingness to maintain the power with which to assist other peace-loving nations to enforce its authority."

"I recommend that we create a postwar military organization which will contain the following basic elements:

"First—A comparatively small regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps;

"Second—A greatly strengthened National Guard and Organized Reserve for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps;

"Third—A General Reserve composed of all the male citizens of the United States who have received training.

General Reserve

"The General Reserve would be available for rapid mobilization in time of emergency, but it would have no obligation to serve, either in this country or abroad, unless and until called to the service by an Act of the Congress.

"Universal training is not intended to take the place of the present Selective Service System. The Selective Service System is now being used to furnish replacements in the armed forces for veterans of this war who are being discharged.

"The emphasis in the training of our young men will not be on mere drilling. It will be on the use of all the instruments and weapons of modern warfare. The training will offer every qualified young man a chance to perfect himself for the service of his country in some military specialty.

"Under the plan which I propose, provisions should be made within the armed services to help trainees improve their educational status. The year of universal training should provide ample opportunity for self-improvement. Some part of the training could be used to develop skills which would be useful in future civilian life just as such skills have been developed during the present war.

Raise Educational Standards

"The period of training could well be used to raise the physical standards of the nation's manpower, to lower its illiteracy rate, and to develop in our young men the ideals of responsible American citizenship.

"The moral and spiritual welfare of our young people should be a consideration of prime importance, and, of course, facilities for worship in every faith would be available.

"Upon completion of the full year's training, the trainee would become a member of the General Reserve for a period of six years. After that he should be placed in a secondary reserve status.

"Present personnel in the Army and Navy Reserves would, of course, be retained, and the new trainees would provide the source from which the Reserves of the future would draw their personnel.

Commissions Granted

"Commissions would be granted to qualified men who complete the course of training and who then take additional instruction in Officer Candidate Schools, in the Reserve Officers Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. Outstanding trainees could be selected after an adequate period of training, and sent to college with Government financial aid, on condition that they return, after graduation and with ROTC training, as junior officers for a year or more of additional training or service.

"It has been suggested in some quarters that there should be no universal training until the shape of the peace is better known, and until the military needs of this country can be estimated and our commitments under the United Nations Organization can be determined. But it is impossible today to foresee the future. It is difficult at any time to know exactly what our responsibilities will require in the way of force. We do know that if we are to have available a force when needed, the time to begin preparing is now.

Need Exists Today

"If, at some later time, conditions change, then the program can be reexamined and revalued. At the present time we have the necessary organization, the required camp installations, and the essential equipment and training grounds immediately available for use in a training program. Once we disband and scatter this set-up, it will be much harder and more expensive to reestablish the necessary facilities.

"It is no valid argument against adopting universal training at this time that there are now millions of trained veterans of this war. No fair minded person would suggest that we continue to rely indefinitely upon these veterans. They have earned the heartfelt gratitude of all of us—and also they have earned the right to return promptly to civilian life. We must now look to our younger men to constitute the new reserve military strength of our nation.

Research

"It is true that there must be continuous exploration into new fields of science in order to keep ahead in the discovery and manufacture of new weapons. No matter what the cost, we cannot afford to fall behind in any of the new techniques of war or in the development of new weapons of destruction.

"Until we are sure that our peace machinery is functioning adequately, we must relentlessly preserve our superiority on land and sea and in the air. Until that time, we must also make sure that by planning—and by actual production—we have on hand at all times, sufficient weapons of the latest nature and design with which to repel any sudden attack, and with which to launch an effective counter-attack.

Atomic Bomb Insufficient

"Even the atomic bomb would have been useless to us unless we had developed a strong Army, Navy and Air Force with which to beat off the attacks of our foe, and then fight our way to points within striking distance of the heart of the enemy.

"Suppose that both England and Germany had had the atomic bomb in September of 1940 during the 'Blitz' over England. Which country would have been destroyed?

"The answer is clear that the atomic bomb is of little value without an adequate Army, Air and Naval Force. For that kind of force is necessary to protect our shores, to overcome any attack and to enable us to move forward and direct the bomb against the enemy's own territory.

"Any system which is intended to guarantee our national defense will, of course, cause some inconvenience—and perhaps even some hardship—to our people. But we must balance that against the danger which we face unless we are realistic and hard-headed enough to be prepared. Today universal training is the only adequate answer we have to our problem in this troubled world."

Marine Point Score Lowered

A cut in the point score from 60 to 50 for marines and from 25 to 20 for women marines effective 1 November, has been announced by Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.

Headquarters at the same time announced that under existing plans the entire present Marine Corps Women's Reserve will be demobilized by 1 Sept. 1946.

Abolishes Military Commander

Authority conferred upon the Secretary of War to designate a military commander for the Territory of Hawaii by Executive Order on 18 Oct. 1944, has, by another Executive Order, No. 9645, 18 Oct. 1945, been terminated.

Post-war Committee

The Woodrum Committee, its studies of post-war military policy having been reported to the House or handled by the introduction of legislation, may, with the resignation from Congress 31 Dec. of its chairman Representative Woodrum (Dem., Va.) cease to exist.

Mr. Woodrum said this week that Committee members plan to have a discussion of continuance but to date have not done so.

Questioned on the selection of a new chairman, Mr. Woodrum said that normally the ranking majority member would be considered but that several members were not eligible, being members of the Military or Naval Committees. This would leave Representative Bulwinkle (Dem., N. C.) the ranking eligible majority member.

The two ranking majority members of the Committee, Representative May (Dem., Va.), chairman of the Military Committee, and Representative Vinson (Dem., Ga.), chairman of the Naval Committee, this week told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that "there is no reason for the Committee to be continued, so there is no need of a new chairman."

Income Taxes

The tax bill, now subject of discussion between House and Senate conferees, contains provisions continuing the \$1,500 military exemption for officers, complete exemption for service pay of enlisted personnel, and allowance for three-year payment of back taxes. Which will be finally included depends upon the conference report.

Senator Hawkes told the Senate that the committee considered a number of other problems relating to Service personnel but felt they could not be included in the present bill. However, the committee's staff was instructed to study them in connection with future tax legislation.

The Senate also was told that the Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that the pay of missing persons and prisoners, credited to them as it becomes due, may be considered as income when due rather than a bulk income paid to them when they actually return. This ruling obviates the payment of large surtaxes.

Gen. Marshall May Remain

Strong indication that General of the Army George C. Marshall, may continue as Chief of Staff and at the same time direct post-war universal training, should legislation establishing such a program be adopted by Congress, was disclosed by President Harry S. Truman this week.

Asked his opinion of such a proposal, President Truman replied that he was confident General Marshall would add his prestige to support of the program. The President also stated that General Marshall is still Chief of Staff and is needed in that post.

New Presidential Flag

A new Presidential flag containing 48 stars around the President's coat of Arms instead of but four in each corner, has been ordered by President Harry S. Truman.

It was explained that it seemed inappropriate to former President Roosevelt for the flag of the Commander in Chief to have only four stars when there are five stars in the flags of the Fleet Admirals and Generals of the Army.

Commodore Byron McCandless who now commands the naval repair base at San Diego, Calif., made the basic design for the new flag.

AAF Point Reduction

Point scores for both officers and men of the Army Air Forces were reduced to 44, the War Department announced this week.

At the same time the Army said that anyone who desires to remain in the service will not be discharged.

"Release of these officers will not delay discharge of other eligible men," Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born of the Continental Air Forces said. "They are all personnel not necessary to conduct of separation operations."

The low point score applies to pilots, navigators and bombardiers, the Army said. It was also disclosed that any soldiers in the air force with a point score of 60 next Thursday will be eligible for discharge.

Navy Promotions

All officers with the rank of Lieutenant Commander and below, with the exception of Chief Warrant officers, who have completed or may complete given periods of continuous active service may expect a promotion within a very short time, the Navy Department said this week.

Basis for the promotions, it was stated, will be Lieutenants 24 months, Lieutenant Commanders 24 months, ensign and junior Lieutenant 18 months. The Department said that promotions may occur while an officer is on active duty other than terminal leave, on terminal leave, or on inactive duty.

Any Officer of the rank of Lieutenant Commander or below in inactive duty status who has not previously refused the promotion and who determines that he had completed the prescribed continuous active duty time will be fully entitled to bear the official title of the higher rank and to wear the uniform, provided inactive duty status was entered subsequent to 8 May 1945 VE Day.

Up to release to terminal leave Commanding Officers of all Naval activities including Commanding Officers at Separation Centers must insure that Officers are tendered all promotion due under existing promotion regulations prior to release to terminal leave. When an appointment to higher rank will render an officer ineligible for mustering out pay he may elect either to be promoted or to receive mustering out pay.

A Reserve Officer on terminal leave or in inactive duty status may advise BuPers promotion section of his home address whereupon if he becomes eligible for promotion BuPers will take the necessary action relative to increased rank.

Letters of Recognition

Each Naval Reserve officer, when released to inactive duty or upon resignation will be tendered a suitable expression of the appreciation of the Navy for the services which he personally has rendered, the Department announced this week.

The recognition will be in the form of a letter of appreciation from Commanding officers under whom Naval Reserve Officers have served. Commanders also were asked to recommend such officers for awards or decorations where justified.

Seventh Army Staff

Heidelberg, Germany—Lt. Col. Daniel M. Lewis, Jr., of Tallahassee, Florida, has been appointed acting assistant chief of staff, G-3, Seventh Army Headquarters.

Naval Aviation Observers

All Commissioned and warrant officers of the U. S. Navy and Naval Reserve who meet certain specifications are eligible for consideration for designation as naval aviation observers (radar) by the Chief of Naval Personnel, the Navy Department said this week.

All officers who are, or have been under orders to duty involving flying while serving as operational radar officers, and have successfully completed a course of instruction in operational radar at one of the recognized airborne operational radar schools are eligible.

Navy Personnel Bill

To provide additional inducements to young men to make the Navy a career, the Senate Naval Committee has reported and the Senate on 22 Oct. passed S. 1438, a bill intended to influence (1) enlisted personnel now in the regular naval service to reenlist, (2) enlisted personnel now in the Reserve to transfer to the Regular Navy, (3) inductees now in the service to reenlist, and (4) others to consider enlisting in the Navy.

Provisions of the bill, which include the granting of commissions to warrant officers and enlisted men, were published on the first page of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.

May Send Messages Anywhere

The peacetime practice of transmitting urgent personal and emergency messages by overseas and shipboard radio circuits to its personnel all over the world will be resumed by the Navy on 15 Nov. 1945.

BUY MORE VICTORY BONDS

Army Plans

All American troops overseas now—except approximately 970,000 required for occupation and garrison duties—will be returned or on the way to the United States by July 1, 1946, according to plans announced by the War Department.

Plans for the readjustment of the Army during the next nine months, particularly with respect to repatriation of soldiers from the Pacific, gave the size of the Army's overseas forces—in keeping with present commitments—approximately as follows:

Pacific area 400,000
Europe and Mediterranean area 370,000
Canal Zone, Alaska, other areas 100,000

Total 870,000

To accomplish this readjustment, about 3½ million men will be returned to the United States. Of these, 2,100,000 will be from Europe, the Middle East and the Atlantic areas, and 1,600,000 will be from the Pacific.

Status of RA Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 12 October 1945

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Harold C. Mandell, CAV No. 79; Vacancies—None; Last nomination to the grade of colonel—William Alexander, FA No. 88; Senior Lt. Colonel—Lester A. Springle, CAV No. 80.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—James H. Dickle, FD No. 78.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Paul E. MacLaughlin, INF No. 197.

Last promotion to the grade of captain—Harrison S. Markham, CWS No. 288.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Jack F. Marr, AC No. 729.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col.
Walter C. Royals 010991 MC (temp col)
CH Gynther Storassli 011751 USA (temp col)

Maj. to Lt. Col.
CH Edward R. Martin 016358 USA (temp col)

Capt. to Maj.
Howard W. Doan 020057 MC (temp col)


Parachuted into Normandy

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, as commanding general of the XVIII Airborne Corps, personally parachuted into the Normandy invasion, but not in the Sicily invasion, he wrote to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week in correcting an item which appeared in our issue of 13 Oct.

"The parachute element of my command, the 82d Airborne Division," he wrote, "was led into Sicily by that Division's present command, who then commanded the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment."

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UNITED STATES ARMY

Gen. Chennault's Retirement

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault may return to China following his retirement, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commanding general of the China Theater of Operations, revealed at a Washington press conference this week.

Emphasizing that there had never been any hard feeling between General Chennault and himself, General Wedemeyer said:

"Chennault didn't like the idea of being superseded. That was all there was to it."

He added that General Chennault "would like very much to go back to China with me." In explanation he then made the following statement:

"Conditions may be created which may make it possible for him to serve there. Conditions are susceptible to agreements between the Generalissimo and the United States Government."

In reply to a question General Wedemeyer said that General Chennault would be "an excellent choice to head China's air force," adding:

"Chennault has the confidence of the Chinese, he knows the areas and the customs. It would be a very good job for him."

General Chennault reverts to retired status 31 Oct. He has been assigned as a patient at the Army Air Forces Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Miami Beach, Fla.

ASTP To Be Liquidated

The Army Specialized Training Program is undergoing gradual liquidation, the War Department announced this week.

As of 1 Oct. 1945, there were approximately 17,000 soldiers enrolled in the program, including 11,000 in the advanced program and 6,000 in the reserve.

Soldiers now enrolled in the language curricula, including 275 trainees who will begin their studies next month, will be graduated at various dates extending into 1946.

The program's engineering course will be terminated 29 Dec. 1945.

Students now in the medical program will continue training through the current fiscal year, ending 30 June 1946. The future of the program will depend upon requirements for medical officers which will be reconsidered at that time.

Trainees presently enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program will complete their courses.

Military Government

Heidelberg, Germany—Seventh Army Headquarters announced the appointment 12 Oct. of Col. James R. Newman as Director of the Office of Military Government for the German Province of Greater Nessen.

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Armies Secure Peace, Gen. Devers

Diplomatic negotiations between nations during peacetime are of little value unless they are backed by potent military strength ready and willing to act at once, General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, declared this week.

Speaking before a luncheon given by Treasury Department officials, General Devers warned that complete disarmament in the interests of peace invites nothing but eventual destruction. He told the group that any reasonable man knows also that when an overly ambitious nation adopts a policy of maintaining vast armies and fleets in peace time sooner or later the temptation to use those armies and fleets as instruments of gain and greed will be succumbed to.

"I submit to you that our ambassadors, our charge d'affaires, our ministers and our special emissaries are only the outward and visible signs of diplomacy," he said. "The bargaining and the compromises and the agreements which diplomacy makes to safeguard this country during years of peace must have behind them always the strength of this entire country to act and act at once."

General Devers said that while it is a cruel thing to realize, diplomacy in this country or any country is only as strong as the country behind it. He said that it is possible to talk for hours and weeks in the interests of peace, but unless such talk can be backed up by laying the cards on the table in a winning combination it is worthless.

Declaring that the crying need of everyone at the present time is to have all taxation reduced, General Devers said that the obvious first step in this reduction of taxation is to cut naval and military appropriations. He warned that if such cuts were made, the nation would be jeopardizing, for the sake of today's economy, the entire future of the country.

Must Check Service Records

The War Department this week directed all commissioned officers of the Regular Army to check their record of service as contained in the latest available issue of the Official Army Register to ascertain its accuracy and to determine that all service which may properly be credited for pay purposes is included.

In cases where the record of service is not complete, a statement is to be submitted to The Adjutant General at Washington 25, D. C. with the least delay. Statements of service other than Regular Army, Officer's Reserve Corps, or Army of the United States should be supported by written verification from the service or activity concerned. Statements covering service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps are to be obtained from the commanding general of the service command in which the officer resided at the time of service. Statement of National Guard service will be obtained from The Adjutant General of the State in which the officer resided at the time of service.

Gen. Gross to Head N. Y. Board

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of Transportation, who will soon retire from the Army, will replace John H. Delaney as chairman of the Board of Transportation of the City of New York.

Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded, missing and liberated prisoners of war issued this week by the War Department.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

2nd Lt. H. S. Tiller	2nd Lt. R. G. Elliott
1st Lt. W. E. Peake	2nd Lt. K. J. Mix
1st Lt. T. F. Truel, jr.	2nd Lt. W. E. Bald
2nd Lt. W. T. Butters	win, jr.
Capt. W. H. Edwards	2nd Lt. J. R. Holcomb
2d Lt. F. J. Lutowski	2nd Lt. R. T. Hauver
1st Lt. L. B. Neal	2nd Lt. R. E. Everett
2nd Lt. W. C. Hicks	1st Lt. W. J. Gray, jr.
2nd Lt. H. F. McGrady	2nd Lt. F. I. Barlow
1st Lt. T. A. Syfert	2nd Lt. F. H. Coe
1st Lt. C. W. Narvis	1st Lt. Don Andrus
Maj. R. D. Graves	1st Lt. W. D. Lacey
2nd Lt. R. J. Ramos	jr.
1st Lt. G. N. Inskeep	1st Lt. W. F. McFarlan
1st Lt. J. M. Heard	lan
2nd Lt. C. P. Coburn	2nd Lt. F. G. Beedle
1st Lt. W. R. Preddy	1st Lt. W. P. Garblach
2nd Lt. V. O. Staub	FO K. D. Hoffman
1st Lt. K. P. Stalland	1st Lt. T. Warner, jr.
1st Lt. W. T. Smith	FO J. H. Buckley
1st Lt. T. E. O'Neill	2nd Lt. T. H. Moore
2nd Lt. Louis Kastensbaum	2nd Lt. H. Major, jr.
2nd Lt. Alex Korshuk	1st Lt. J. V. Turner

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. J. F. Bushnell	2nd Lt. R. E. Cope
1st Lt. E. A. Brousek	land
Maj. R. J. Fitzgerald	1st Lt. W. R. Parks
2nd Lt. R. F. Zalesky	Capt. F. H. Todd

LIBERATED PRISONERS—JAPAN

1st Lt. H. H. Mitten	1st Lt. W. E. Walter
thal	Maj. K. R. Hagen
2nd Lt. J. Goodman	1st Lt. H. G. Allen
1st Lt. T. T. Bronk	Col. A. C. Young
1st Lt. C. P. Christie	1st Lt. M. B. Booth
WO A. A. Bocksel	Capt. M. G. Herber
Maj. R. W. Schott	Capt. W. B. Dinneen
1st Lt. R. M. Perkins	2d Lt. S. L. De Brier
1st Lt. O. E. Snaflman	Capt. T. R. Taggart
1st Lt. C. Savage	1st Lt. D. A. McCartney
Maj. R. E. Doran	2nd Lt. J. D. Kell
Maj. J. W. Raulston	Capt. A. G. Russell
1st Lt. C. C. Seymour	jr.
2nd Lt. C. D. Beck	2nd Lt. T. R. Matthews
Maj. J. B. Bennett	Capt. F. L. Berry
1st Lt. V. V. Anderson	1st Lt. C. A. Frances
1st Lt. K. W. Ramsey	1st Lt. W. D. Chalek
1st Lt. T. M. Bodie	1st Lt. G. E. Chamberlain
Capt. W. R. Brenner	1st Lt. D. Nicholson
Capt. C. M. Brown	lan

Troop Assembly Areas

Eleven troop assembly areas have been established in the Pacific to expedite the return to this country of overseas veterans.

Soldiers scheduled for homecoming will first be brought to these assembly areas before being transferred to troop ships bound for the United States.

The 11 points selected are: Manila and Tacloban in the Philippines; Yokohama and Nogoya, Japan; Jinson, Korea; Noumea, New Caledonia; Brisbane, Australia; Hollandia, New Guinea; Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; Saipan and Okinawa.

Infantry School

Fort Benning, Ga.—The Academic Department of The Infantry School announces the following assignments:

To Automotive Section—Capt. Read, Floyd R.; 1st Lt. Turner, Jack; 1st Lt. Miller, Bernard V. To the Staff—1st Lt. Curran, William P. To Communication Section—Capt. Herrington, John T.; WOJG Stozie, Nicholas. To Weapons Section—Lt. Col. McFerron, Carl D.; 1st Lt. Thompson, Charles R. To Tactical Section—1st Lt. Kidd, Reginald S. To General Section—Lt. Col. Andrews, Thomas; Capt. May, David D.

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Permanent Rank for Navy Nurses

A bill to provide permanent rank for Navy Nurses is being drafted by the Navy Department for recommendation to Congress, Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, told the House Naval Affairs Committee this week.

Admiral McIntire told the committee that it is contemplated that the Nurse Corps will be reduced to 2,400 members and that a fixed percentage will be promoted from Lieutenants (jg) to Lieutenants and that higher grades will be reached by a combination of seniority and selection, it being probable that there will be one commander to every 500 nurses.

The committee voted to report favorably on the Department-recommended bill (HR 4411) designed to remove existing inequities in the pay and retired status of Navy Nurses. The bill provides (1) that Navy nurses shall have service credit for purposes of advancement to higher pay grades and the resulting increased subsistence and rental allowances payable to officers having dependents; and (2) retirement pay for disability incurred in line of duty, computed on the basis of the temporary higher pay provided by existing law.

Marine Corps Commissions (Continued from First Page)

shown below opposite the rank and stage of rank in which they are now serving.

Major—9-8-39 to 5-5-43	32
5-6-43 to present	31
Capt.—9-8-39 to 5-30-43	31
5-31-43 to present	30
1st Lt.—9-8-39 to 1-30-44	30
1-31-44 to 4-29-45	29
4-30-45 to present	28
2nd Lt.—9-8-39 to 6-5-45	28
6-6-45 to present	27

Lineal Position and Rank

The tentative regulations also provide for the determination of lineal positions, the position in order of seniority within the framework of the Regular Marine Corps which an officer occupies by virtue of his rank (exclusive of "spot" appointments) and date of rank.

There are three ranks to be assigned to those transferring to commissioned ranks, as follows: (1) Initial permanent rank in the Regular Marine Corps. (2) Temporary rank in the Regular Marine Corps. (3) Final permanent rank in the Regular Marine Corps.

With the fact in mind that the regulations are still in tentative form the foregoing summary should help clear up the existing misunderstanding as to what is offered and what the definite eligibility rules are likely to be.



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Post-war Naval Personnel

The House Naval Committee voted to report a bill providing for increases in the permanent commissioned and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps.

A hearing Wednesday was devoted to the effect of the measure (HR 4421) on present Reserve Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Appearing as the representative of the Marine Corps group was Col. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, a former member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Colonel Maas, who is President of the Marine Corps Reserve Association, served on the staffs of Admirals Halsey and Fletcher during the war.

Colonel Maas stated that the Marine Corps Reserves favor the proposed bill but are concerned as to what the legislation will do to prevent the discriminations which he said were revealed by the selection method after the first World War. He urged that they desire greater assurances in regard to promotion.

Reserves Fear Discrimination

Advancing the opinion that "the results of this war do not warrant the belief that Reserve Officers are less capable than the graduates of the Naval Academy," Colonel Maas stated that he does not believe the finest type are applying for transfer to the Regular Navy, because they believe they will not be treated fairly in the matter of promotion, and that they will be selected out by the age-in-grade route, and that the reservists have the idea that Reserves of the higher ranks are not likely to be transferred to the Regular Navy.

In answer to a question of Chairman Vinson as to the number of billets to be filled from among the Reserves, Capt. Herbert G. Hopwood, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, stated that 17,000 will be needed. Breaking down this number, he stated that there can be no transfers to the grade of captain as there is now a surplus of 700 in that grade, but that there is a "shortage of 700 commanders, 4,000 lieutenant commanders, 6,000 lieutenants, and 7,000 junior lieutenants and ensigns. He added that there is also an overage in admirals.

Asked for a suggestion as to how the selection boards should be constituted, Colonel Maas said that the number of transferred Reserves on a board should be in proportion to the number of Reserves to be considered by a particular board for commissions in the Regular Navy, and that if there are not enough transferred Reserves to act on a board, Reserves from civilian life should be placed on active duty for service on such boards. He stated it as his belief that reservists would then feel more satisfied

with the findings of such boards.

Agreeing that there is "probably no intentional discrimination" against Reserve Officers, Colonel Maas declared that "the professional Navy men are not trained to the right point of view in relation to civilians" and that "there should be a healthy sprinkling of those who have had training in civilian matters; they should be sprinkled in all grades up to captain." He claimed that the reservists were able to get more out of personnel who had come from civilian life than the Regulars could because "the Regulars come out of the Naval Academy with only the professional attitude" and that, therefore, "the ROTC should be emphasized."

Promotion and Decorations

Representative Cole, a member of the Naval committee, suggested that "if the Reserve officers are better in some cases than the Regulars there has been something wrong with the training of the Regulars."

Asked by Mr. Cole "What are the complaints in regard to discrimination," Colonel Maas replied that they concern promotion and decorations. Illustrative of the reason for complaint in this line, he stated that Marine Corps figures reveal that of 75 officers of general rank only one was a reserve officer. As for decorations, he claimed that in proportion to the number of reserve officers in the Corps the reservists should have had 17 times as many decorations as were awarded to the Regulars, whereas they had been awarded only 1½ times as many, and that 6½ times as many Reserve officers as Regulars had been killed in action.

Lt. Comdr. Nelson M. Cooke, Executive Officer of the Radio-Mechanical Section of the Naval Research Laboratory, formerly a chief Warrant Officer of the Navy, commissioned a Lt. (jg) in 1942 and a Lt. Comdr. in 1945, stated that while the provisions of the bill are eminently fair, Navy regulations would exclude more than 97 per cent of his group from the application of its provisions because of age in grade limitations. He declared that, because of age, not one Chief Warrant Officer would be eligible for line or staff duty, and that out of 2300 Warrant Officers only 56 would be eligible.

Lt. Comdr. Cook said that the Warrant officers want protection only in the matter of age; that they are willing to be examined on the same basis as Reserve Officers, but that there should be an age allowance of 10 to 15 years instead of 5 years. This would give them the chance to attain their ambition, namely, to become commanders before retirement.

Chairman Vinson declared "I should hate to see them go out of the Service; they have demonstrated their right to commissions in war time and so should have commissions in peace time." He

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agreed with Representative Izac, a committee member, that "The Navy should work on this problem" and added "otherwise we will lose their assistance."

It is understood that the Navy Department intends to try to find a solution in line with the suggestion of Lt. Comdr. Cooke.

Adm. Anderson Relieved

Vice Adm. Walter S. Anderson, USN, upon his detachment as Commander Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant Seventh Naval District 24 Oct. at Miami, Fla., was relieved temporarily as Commandant Seventh Naval District by Commo. Howard H. Benson, USN.

Upon the arrival of Rear Adm. John F. Shafroth, USN, about the middle of November he will assume that command. Admiral Anderson's duties as Commander Gulf Sea Frontier will be assumed by Vice Adm. Fairfax Leary, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier, with headquarters in New York City.

Admiral and Mrs. Anderson have left Miami for New York City where their address will be: Hotel Winthrop, Lexington Avenue and 47th street. In the near future Admiral Anderson will take a position in civil life with an organization which has headquarters in New York.

Navy Has 23 Battleships

From the oldest, the 33 year old Arkansas, to the newest, the one and a half year old Wisconsin and Missouri, the United States Navy now has 23 battleships in service it was revealed this week.

Last of the older battleships is the West Virginia, commissioned in 1923. First of 11 new ships, ranging from 35,000 to 45,000 tons, is the North Carolina, commissioned in 1941.

Sweeping Up the Mines

(Continued from First Page)

other decommissioned vessels, until the Navy saw their value for minesweeping operations.

In addition the Fleet's minesweepers are also made up of such vessels as those in the Raven-Auk Classes, vessels built in 1938 to 1943. This type vessel is an Alameda-built two-stacker, typical of the 221-foot steel-hulled AM's. They have diesel electric machinery, twin screws; are fast enough to operate with convoys and cruising fleet units. The shallow draft AM's sweep paths for amphibious forces, clear mines from landing areas. Several have been lost off invasion beachheads, but not before having turned in a job "well done."

A third class is the steel-hulled 185 foot vessel of the Admirable class, built between 1942 and 43. These vessels have standard multiple-unit diesel-electric plants, twin screws. Sixteen of them have "Bird" names and the others general "Pep" names.

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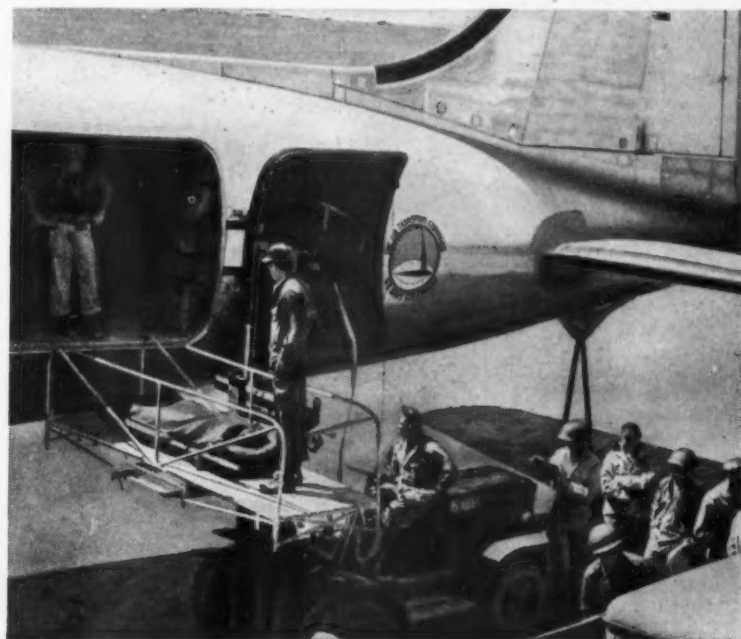
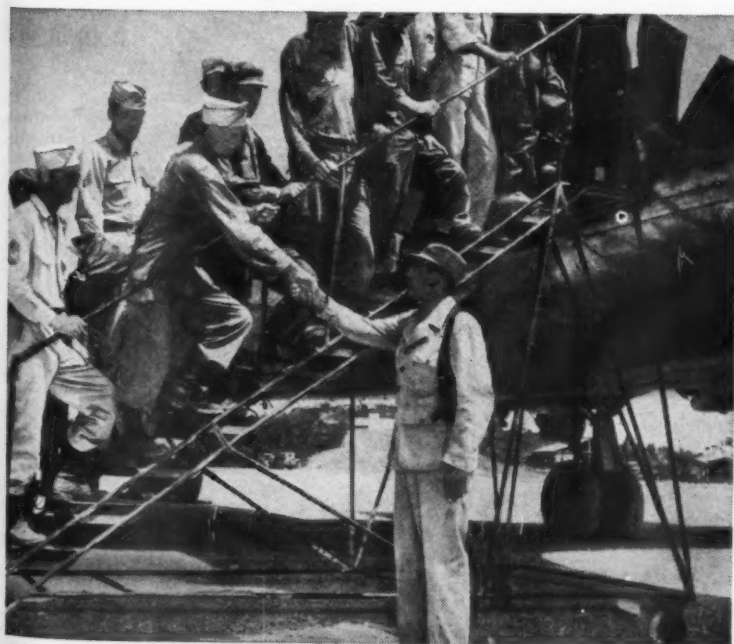
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1945

"Today, universal training is the only adequate answer we have to our problem in this troubled world."—PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing Scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as commissioned officers during the war.
7. Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

ALMOST without a dissenting voice, the current members of the Armed Forces of the United States and those who have been demobilized, are demanding prompt enactment by Congress of the program for universal training, which President Truman proposed in a special message to Congress on 23 October. Practically all of these men, and, too, the women in uniform, realize that the training they received immediately after induction, not only paved the way for the victory of our arms, but lessened the hardships they suffered and increased their chances to avoid death, wounds or ill-health. Moreover, many of the younger through the specialties they were taught, are reentering civil life, or will do so, equipped with knowledge of trades which they would have lacked had they not been drafted. Recalled also is the roar of criticism particularly of the Army during the war, for alleged failure to give six months' basic training to inductees, the critics going so far as to assert that it was a crime to send boys into battle who knew little or nothing about the handling of arms or the manner in which they should guard their safety. Now, for this class, the shoe is on the other foot. With the political courage which even his opponents admire, the President has told the country and the Congress that a United States possessing a trained citizenry able to fit more quickly into our scheme of Defense, would be prepared against the peril of annihilation such as Italy, Germany and Japan have undergone, and by its very readiness, would serve to further the world settlements and world peace, and to discharge the obligations imposed upon it under the Charter of the United Nations Organization. In not the remotest degree has the President proposed the militarization of the United States. In the interest of our democratic institutions, safety and economy, he advocated the maintenance of only a comparatively small professional Army, Navy and Marine Corps; a greatly strengthened National Guard; Organized Reserves for the Regular Services, and a General Reserve composed of all the male citizens of the United States who would undergo a year's training during their eighteenth year, or their seventeenth year with parental consent, and then be available for mobilization for the following six years, after which they would pass into the Secondary Reserve. To the claim that his plan calls in fact, for conscription, his sufficient answer is that none of the men would be enrolled in the Armed Forces, that their relations with the latter would be precisely what they are at present, and that they could be put in uniform only by direction of Congress to meet a National Emergency, and then in conformity with the Selective Service Act. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which placed this objective of military training first upon its Priority List, calls upon the Nation to require Congress to heed promptly the solemn advice given by the President, himself a veteran and patriotic Executive, impressed with the necessity of assuring the safety of the Republic in this period when National interests dangerously clash, and of maintaining international peace in the years to come.

PROVISIONS of the income tax measure, which the conferees are reporting back to the House and Senate, must be further liberalized with respect to Service personnel. Exclusion of enlisted personnel from the payment of any income taxes on their Service pay is fully justified but the same privileges should be extended to all personnel on the same basis—a step which Russia already has taken to keep morale high in the Red Army. Furthermore, nothing at all has been done with respect to retired personnel of our Armed Forces, who under present conditions not only suffer a drastic cut in their income but also are forced to pay full tax rates on their reduced pay, not being granted even the \$1,500 service pay exemption given to the active personnel. At a time when the service committees in Congress are busy with legislation aimed to encourage Service personnel to remain voluntarily in the Forces, tax bills should not be so drawn as to require service men to return large portions of their pay to the government which employs them.

Service Humor

Wasting Time

Sentry—"Who goes there?"
Lieut.—"Lieut. Hammer."
Sentry—"I can't let you proceed without the password, sir."
Lieut.—"Drat it, man, I've forgotten it. You know me well enough."
Sentry—"I must have the password."
Voice from the guardhouse—"Don't stand there arguing all night. Shoot him."

—Jax Air News.

No Training

A new man was brought into the squadron orderly room. The sergeant reported the information to the CO. "We have a new man, sir."
"Fine," said the CO. "What can he do?"
"Nothing," replied the sergeant.
"Good, then we won't have to break him in."

—Signal Corps Message.

Mixed Up

GI: "Have you any four-volt, two-watt bulbs?"
Supply clerk: "For what?"
GI: "No, two."
Clerk: "Two what?"
GI: "Yeah."

—Sourdough Sentinel.

Sophisticated Fido

"I'm sorry, madam," said the attendant at the movie, "but you can't take that dog into the theater."
"How absurd," protested the woman, "what harm can pictures do a little dog like this?"

—Belvoir Castle.

Who's Who

Cadet: "Hey, instructor, she's going into a spin. What do I do now?"
Voice from other cockpit: "Migosh, aren't you the instructor?"

—Skycrappers.

Hold-over

The seven-year-old son of the radio comedian came home with his report card.

"Well, son," asked the radio star, "were you promoted?"

"Better than that, pop," chirped the kid happily. "I was held over for another twenty-six weeks!"

—Armored News.

Junior Birdmen

Tommy: "A little bird told me what kind of a lawyer your father is."
Freddy: "What did the bird say?"
Tommy: "Cheep, cheep."
Freddy: "Well, a duck told me what kind of a doctor your father is."

—The Pointer.

Modern Housekeeping

One of the cadre men recently received an urgent phone call from his wife in Neosho. Frantically she told him of a fire in the house. "We lost half of our kitchen equipment," she moaned. "Is that a fact?" he exclaimed. "Which was it, the can-opener or the cork-screw?"

—The Message.

Mail Call

Poor Joe said that since he was in the Army he has written to his girl every day. So what happens? She marries the mail man.

—The Roger.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

R. A. O.—A commodore in the Navy ranks with a brigadier general of the Army and Marine Corps.

S. J. F.—War Department Circular 310 dated 6 October, 1945 contains current information pertaining to reenlistments, mustering-out payments, reenlistment allowances, furloughs and promotions.

D. J. M.—Only enlisted men are eligible for retirement under the "Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act."

A. L. R.—ROTC training and cadet service at the U. S. Military and Naval academies may not be counted for longevity and retirement purposes. Service as enrollees with the Civilian Conservation Corps also is not "federal service" for military or naval pay purposes.

R. J. V.—For information pertaining to available positions under the U. S. Civil Service you should contact your postmaster or write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

In a major amphibious operation we have seized the eastern coast of Leyte Island in the Philippines 600 miles north of Morotai and 2,500 miles from Milne Bay from whence our offensive started nearly 16 months ago.

10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. and Mrs. O. R. Cauldwell, USMC, and their children left Quantico, Va., Thursday, 10 Oct., to motor to San Diego, Calif., where Col. Cauldwell will report for duty.

25 Years Ago

Maj. and Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., have arrived from Camp Meade where Maj. Patton has been on duty with the tank corps. He has reported for duty with the 3rd Cavalry.

50 Years Ago

Some women in Galicia, Austria, have sent the Emperor a petition worded as follows: "Sire, we women of Galicia, prostrate at the foot of the throne, present this our ardent request: At present, whereas every man, young or old, is liable to military service, we women, often more robust than effeminate men, think we ought not to be excluded. The arms now in use are well made and easy to handle. We, therefore, pray your majesty to institute a corps of Amazon volunteers."

81 Years Ago

In creating a military establishment for the future out of the gigantic Army raised for the Civil War, there have been two distinct tasks for the authorities to perform—one, to discharge the million of volunteers already in service; the other, to recruit sundry thousands of Regulars as a permanent Army. If any mistake has been made at all, it is in diminishing the force too rapidly.

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ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson.
Assistant Secretary of War—John J. McCloy.
Assistant Secretary of War, Air—Robert A. Lovett.

Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, from dty. as CG 30th Inf. Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C., to dty as CG 2nd Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, rev. to ret. status as Maj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Walter L. Reed, rev. to ret. status. Maj. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon (Col., Inf.) ret. as Maj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman, ret. Maj. Gen. Douglass T. Greene, ret.

Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, (Brig. Gen.) ret. as Maj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. William C. Dunkel, (Lt. Col. FA) ret. as Maj. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. George (Col. FA) ret. as Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Royal Reynolds (Col. MC) ret. as Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Edwin E. Schwein (Lt. Col. Cav.) ret. as Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Catron, 2nd., rev. to ret. status as Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. John J. Klingman, rev. to ret. status as Brig. Gen.

Brig. Gen. Walter P. Boatwright, ret.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Col. Bartley M. Harloe, from Washington, D. C., to Memphis Engineer District as Dist. Engineer.

Lt. Col. Paul J. Long, from Washington, D. C., to 462d Bomb. Grp., McDill Field, Fla.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

Capt. William H. Fallon, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Col. Roscoe Cross, from Wash., D. C. to Det. Patients, ASF Reg. Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. Harry R. Adams, Cp Beale, Calif. to AG Pool, Ft. Mason, Calif.

Capt. Otis F. Shadel, from Newport News, Va. to AG Pool, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. James G. Burke, from Cp Ruckner, Ala. to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Willard D. Marshall, from Sheppard Fld. Tex. to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Hetman A. Gitschier, from Balto., Md. to AG Pool, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Joseph M. Daly, from Ft. Dix, N. J. to Hq MDW, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Sidney Landsman, from Cp Lee, Va. to MDW, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Clark R. Herman, from Cp Grant, Ill. to 108th MRU, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Henry S. Mass, from Ft. Totten, N. Y. to 3rd Sv C, Phoenixville, Pa.

Lt. Col. Antone W. Johnson, from Brooklyn, N. Y. to AGO, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Vernon C. Yates, from Chatham AA Fld., Ga. to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

Capt. Thomas H. Vann from Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. H. Carter, jr., from Atlanta, Ga., to 4th Sv C, Thomasville, Ga.

2nd Lt. John C. Young, jr., from Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. William W. Oliver from Atlanta, Ga., to Wash., D. C.

Capt. William R. Ming from Godman Fld., Ky., to Wash., D. C.

Col. William A. Rounds from Washington, D. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

2nd Lt. Elmer J. Redmond from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Col. Damon M. Gunn from Monterey, Calif., to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Robert H. Powell from Cp Wheeler, Ga., to Cp Wheeler, Ga.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

Maj. John C. Tibbitts from Cp Beale, Calif., to Rep. Pool, Ft. Mason, Calif.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

1st Lt. Robert S. Well from Montgomery, Ala., to 3d Sv WDPC, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Geo. P. Abel from Lincoln, Nebr., to 1st SCPA at Large, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Joffre C. McLaurin from San Francisco, Calif., to QM Repl. Pool, Camp Lee, Va.

Col. Albert C. Herzberg, appointed CO, Montgomery ASF Depot, Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. William P. Brewer from ORP, ASF, Camp Beale, Calif., to 3d Sc Sep. C, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

1st Lt. Leo E. McDougal from McGuire G. Hosp., Richmond, Va., to QMRP-ASF, Camp Lee, Va.

2nd Lt. Robt. H. Campbell from Camp Lee, Va., to 4th Sv C, Camp Blanding, Fla.

Capt. John H. Feizman from San Francisco, Calif., to 9th Sv V, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Herbert Kramer, from NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to OQMG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. J. S. Biays from NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 2d Sv C, WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, Commander in chief of the Army and Navy
Military Aide—Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughn; Naval Aide—Commo. John K. Vardaman.

N. Y., to 2d Sv C, WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. Vincent Prioletti from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Col. Francis J. Clune from Camp Sibert, Ala., to Pittsburgh, Calif.

Capt. William M. Webb from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 5th Sv C, Atterbury, Ind.

Capt. Joseph C. Wood from Camp Atterbury, Ind., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Leland K. Small from Cp Beale, Calif., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.

Maj. Francis E. West from Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Sidney Rosenblatt from Roseburg, Ore., to Veterans' Adm., Cleveland, Ohio.

1st Lt. Herbert Kornblitt from Boston, Mass., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Capt. Leonard Scheilman from Augusta, Ga., to Vet. Adm., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Col. Robert P. Lytle from Ft. Meade, Md., to 4th Sv C, Rome, Ga.

Col. Raymond D. Tompkins from Fayetteville, Ark., to Vet. Adm., Aspinwall, Pa.

Capt. Frank E. Hurley from Wash., D. C., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Charles B. Hutter from Wash., D. C., to Det. Patients, Van Nuys, Calif.

Maj. LeRoy J. Kleinsasser from Jackson, S. C., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Robert M. Wilson from Wash., D. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Col. Philip P. Green from Winston-Salem, N. C., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Clark Rodman from Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Arthur L. Burks from Shelby, Miss., to 2d Sv C, Mason G. H., Brentwood, N. Y.

Col. Antonio Tripodi from Los Angeles, Calif., to Vet. Adm., Seattle, Wash.

1st Lt. Dennis W. Sullivan from Cp Butner, N. C., to 9th Sv C, Cp Haan, Calif.

1st Lt. Charles W. Warren from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Charles W. Warren from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Frank E. Hamilton from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Henry B. Elkind from Roanoke, Va., to Vet. Adm., Des Moines, Ia.

Lt. Col. Ben L. Boynton from Cp Pickett, Va., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Richard C. Cullen from Denver, Colo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. Emanuel Brentan from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.

Capt. Jacob H. Brubaker from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 3d Sv C, Indiantown Gap, Mil Rss, Pa.

Capt. Robert J. Boehm from Wash., D. C., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Capt. John J. Cicero from Ft. Dix, N. J., to 2nd Sv C, Ft. Miles, Del.

Capt. William F. Furnish from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. James J. Frein from Des Moines, Ia., to Vet. Adm., Huntington, W. Va.

Capt. Edward E. Garber from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

Capt. Attilio V. Fellzola from New Orleans, La., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. Harry Q. Fletcher from Blanding, Fla., to 4th Sv C, Key West Bks., Fla.

1st Lt. Matthew M. Cox from Wash., D. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Balto., Md.

Capt. William R. Green from Wash., D. C., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Henry L. Butler from Indiantown, Pa., to Vet. Adm., 3d Sv C, Keoughan, Va.

Capt. Donald A. Hirsch from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Col. Bennie A. Moxness from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 3d Sv C, Ft. Meade, Md.

Lt. Col. Clarendon B. Woods from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 7th Sv C, ASF Tng. Center, Cp Crowder, Mo.

Capt. Frank L. Larkin from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Capt. William H. Kerr from Springfield, Mo., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Walter G. Craley from Atlanta, Ga., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. Leo M. Maguire from Portland, Ore., to Vet. Adm., Des Moines, Ia., 7th Sv C.

Capt. George MacAtee from Ft. Dix, N. Y., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. Henry F. Steinbach from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Vet. Adm., Oteen, N. C., 4th Sv C.

Capt. Rocco J. Martocchio, Ft. Miles, Del., to 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.

(Please turn to Page 309)

INSURANCE AT COST

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NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James V. Forrestal.

Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

COMINCH, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

19 October 1945

Admirals

R. Adm. John H. Cassady to Comdr., Carrier Division Four.

Captains

John J. Brown to Com. Officer, Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk.

Emory P. Eldredge to nearest ND, pending assignment.

Ransom Fullinwider to Com. Officer, USS Bosque.

Wilfred B. Goulett to Com. Officer, USS St. Marys.

Charles W. Gray to Subm. Base, New London, pending assignment.

Harvey S. Haislip, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Clayton S. Isgrig to nearest ND, pending assignment.

Ferrell H. Johnson, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Shoemaker.

James L. King, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Arthur B. McCrary, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Harold R. Merwarth, MC, (S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.

Ralph C. Parker, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

William L. Peterson, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Wallace Prior, SC, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Joseph A. Rebenisch, SC, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Hoyt S. Scott, S(C), NR, to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

John M. Sheehan to Com. Officer, USS General W. A. Mann.

George B. Stallings to Battleship Div. 8, Chief of Staff and Aide.

Rawson J. Valentine, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

(Please turn to Page 308)

MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Smith, from overseas to Headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Ivan W. Miller, from San Diego Area to El Toro, Calif.

Col. Francis E. Pierce, upon completion of treatment at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to be relieved from active duty.

Col. William K. MacNulty, temporarily appointed to grade of colonel; under orders from POW & MP Detachment to San Francisco.

Col. Donald Spicer, temporarily appointed to the grade of colonel and ordered to Quantico, Va.

Col. James D. Waller, from overseas to Quantico, Va.

Col. Boeker C. Batterson, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. Charles H. Hayes, from overseas to Cherry Point, N. C.

Col. Robert O. Bare, from overseas to Navy Department, Wash., D. C.

Col. Louis G. DeHaven, from overseas to San Francisco, Calif.

Col. Henry R. Paige, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. Richard C. Mangrum, from overseas to Headquarters.

Col. Robert E. Hogaboom, from overseas to Quantico, Va.

Col. Edwin A. Pollock, from overseas to Quantico, Va.

Col. Vernon E. McGee's previous orders to Cherry Point, N. C. revoked; ordered to Headquarters.

Col. William M. Mitchell, from overseas to San Diego Area.

Col. James M. McHugh, from duty with OSS to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Bernard E. Dunkle's previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Quonset Point, R. I.

Lt. Col. Charles S. Tracy's previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Hamilton D. South, from Cherry Point, N. C., to Division of Aviation, Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Walter E. Yaecker, temporarily appointed to grade of Lieutenant Colonel; on duty in San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Arthur C. Prine, temporarily appointed to grade of Lieutenant Colonel; on duty at Miami, Fla.

Lt. Col. James P. S. Devereux, temporarily appointed to grade of Lieutenant Colonel;

(Please turn to Page 307)

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Lt. Gen. Nathan Twining, Commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force (B-29s in the Pacific) and former Commanding General of the Fifteenth Air Force (B-17s and B-24s in Italy), arrived in Washington 2 Oct. from Guam via Karachi, India, and Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

General Twining led a flight of three B-29 (Superfortress) aircraft in his return to Washington for conference at AAF headquarters, pioneering the westward route because of congestion at intermediate fields on the "redeployment" route East.

The Frankfurt-on-Main to Washington flight was non-stop, as were the hops from Guam to Karachi and Karachi to Frankfurt-on-Main, where General Twinning visited Headquarters of U. S. Army Forces in the European Theater.

It was the first Germany-to-America flight by a bomber and the first non-stop flight since 1938.

The three B-29s carried veteran Air Forces personnel, all eligible for discharge under the Army point system.

The route flown covered 11,570 nautical miles, and the B-29s took off from Northwest Airfield at Guam on 16th October at 11 A.M. EST. They arrived at Karachi at 10:30 P.M. EST on 16th October and departed at 10:40 A.M. on 17th October; arrived at Frankfurt-on-Main at 4:55 A.M. on 18th October and departed at 11:19 A.M. EST on 19th October via the Great Circle Route.

It is 4,163 statute miles from Frankfurt to Washington, 4,105 from Karachi to Frankfurt and 5,037 from Guam to Karachi.

Total flying time was 60 hours and 14 minutes, and the time from Frankfurt to Washington was 20 hours and 26 minutes.

Plane No. 1—Comanded by Capt. William W. MacIntyre and Capt. Harry C. May. Aboard were Lt. Gen. Twining; Col. H. Riggs Sullivan, Director of Tactics, A-3, Twentieth Air Force; Capt. William W. MacIntyre, Airplane Commander; Capt. Harry C.

May, Airplane Comander; T. Sgt. Robert L. Langlots, Crew Chief; M. Sgt. Herbert L. Young, Crew Chief; Maj. Norman P. Hays, Staff Navigator Officer Twentieth Air Force; 1st Lt. John R. Pearson, Navigator; 1st Lt. Glenn W. Barnhart, Navigator; FO Elmer F. Stapher, Flight Engineer; FO Samuel L. Burch, Flight Engineer; S. Sgt. Louis Zweig, Radio Operator; S. Sgt. Thomas L. Sulentic, Radio Operator.

Plane No. 2—Commanded by Lt. Col. Earl L. Johnson, jr., and Capt. Robert H. Rodenhous. Aboard were: Lt. Col. Earl L. Johnson; jr., Plans and Training Officer 313th Wing; Maj. Harry H. Latourette, Deputy Commanding Officer Sixth Bomb Group, 313th Bomb Wing; Maj. Louis E. Herter, Communications; Maj. Lomax Gwathmey, Flight Engineer; Capt. Robert H. Rodenhous, Airplane Commander; 1st Lt. Philip E. Peterson, Navigator; 1st Lt. James R. Smith, Flight Engineer; 1st Lt. Clarence M. Presswood, Navigator; 1st Lt. Charles H. Lee, Radar Navigator; M. Sgt. Edwin B. Wooten, jr., Crew Chief; M. Sgt. Robert H. Hynds, Crew Chief; S. Sgt. Jack L. Roof, Radio Operator; S. Sgt. Fred T. Rahn, Radio Operator.

Sgt. Fred L. Kamm, Radio Operator.
Plane No. 3—Commanded by Maj. Raymond T. Eakes and Capt. Gayne P. Underwood. Aboard were: Maj. Raymond T. Eakes, Airplane Commander; Capt. Gayne P. Underwood, Airplane Commander; 1st Lt. August (Gene) St. George, Radar Navigator; 1st Lt. William C. Stuart, Co-Pilot; 1st Lt. Emmet E. Raughman, jr., Assistant Staff Weather Officer; 1st Lt. Albert R. Bir, Navigator and Radar Operator; FO Armand J. Bucchi, Radar Navigator; FO Raelen E. Simpson, Flight Engineer; M. Sgt. Lavern Davis, Crew Chief; M. Sgt. Dale R. Sherman, Flight Engineer; S. Sgt. Albert W. Wallace, Mechanic; S. Sgt. William S. Lee, Radio Operator; S. Sgt. Walter H. Kohlhaugen, Radio Operator.

Six of the Navy's large Essex-class aircraft carriers will be converted to troop transports and temporarily assigned to the "Magic Carpet" forces helping to "bring the boys home" from the Pacific.

Conversion of the vessels will be of a very temporary nature and limited type so that operational efficiency will not be impaired. The carriers are the USS Bunker Hill, USS Hornet, USS Ticonderoga, USS Yorktown, USS Bon Homme Richard and the USS Hancock.

Hq. Army Air Forces India-Burma, Calcutta—Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., commanding all U. S. Army Air Forces in India and Burma, departed by air recently for Washington, D. C., on temporary duty to consummate matters of the AAF in this theater of operations.

In his absence, Brig. Gen. Thomas B. McDonald, Chief of Maintenance of India-Burma Air Service Command, has assumed command.

Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, Inspector General of the Army, last week headed a group of high-ranking officers, Congressmen and foreign military representatives visiting Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to tour the AAF Fair staged by the Air Technical Service Command.

As of 1 Nov. the Navy's critical point score for Naval Reserve Aviators in flight status above the rank of ensign will be cut from 44 to 39 and for those of the rank of ensign, from 36 to 20, it was announced this week.

The Navy said that the action was being taken because of an existing surplus of Naval Reserve aviators. The critical score required for the release of Reserve naval aviators in flight status above the rank of ensign will be further cut to 34 on 1 Dec. and to 30 on 1 Jan., it was said.

The cuts effective in Nov. will make eligible for release as of that date approximately 13,000 additional Reserve naval aviators of and above the rank of ensign.

● In connection with the reduction of critical scores required for the release of Naval Reserve Aviators in flight status, Captain J. R. Lee, USN asserted that the reduction was made possible by the number of Reserve Aviators who had indicated a desire to remain on active duty and the number who had indicated a desire for the Regular Navy.

As of this time, Captain Lee said, there are some 15,000 Reserve Naval Aviators who have indicated a desire to remain on active duty of which 11,000 are expected to seek transfer to the Regular Navy. Captain Lee said there are now about 40,000 Reserve Aviators, and some 4,500 Regular Navy Aviators.

Also effective 1 Nov, the critical score required for the release of members of the Navy Nurse Corps will be cut from 35 to 32. This reduction in score, plus the previously announced release of all married nurses, will make approximately 2,700 nurses eligible for demobilization by 1 January.

Hqs. Tenth Air Force, China—An advance detachment of the Tenth Air Force arrived at Shanghai Saturday to prepare Kaingwan Field for the arrival of Maj. Gen. Albert F. Hegenberger's Headquarters. A former Japanese headquarters one mile from the airfield will house personnel of the Tenth presently engaged in redeploying the Chinese Army to Jap-held areas and evacuating Prisoner-of-War personnel.

As one of the most mobile units of the U. S. Army Air Forces, General Hegenberger's Tenth Air Force has moved its headquarters approximately 19,000 miles, or more than three quarters of the way around the world since its activation at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, on 12 Feb. 1942. During three and a half years in the Orient, the Tenth has had ten locations for its headquarters: New Delhi; Calcutta; Kanjikoah, Assam; Myitkyina, Burma; Bhamo, Burma; Piardoba, India; Kunming, China; Luchow, China; Kunming again, and finally Shanghai.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

One of the world's largest and most complete aircraft sales centers will be opened about 1 Jan. 1946, at Miami, Fla., to expedite the sales of surplus aircraft to Latin American countries, Mr. Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner, announced this week.

To be known as the "Miami Export Sales Center," it is now being built by the Miami Air Technical Service Command of the Army Air Forces for the ANLC, and will be located at the Miami Air Depot.

The Center, will have a large display room, offices for the ANLC personnel and for manufacturers' representatives, a lounge and messing and sleeping quarters for the Latin American visitors. It will be air-conditioned. Hundreds of surplus aircraft will be flown to the Center and placed on exhibit.

Another wartime aircraft accomplishment was revealed this week when the War Department authorized publication of the fact that in August 1944 an experimental model of the P-47 Thunderbolt—known as the "J" type—was flown at a speed in excess of 500 miles per hour.

The experimental plane was flown over a test course to prove that the previously accepted "absolute maximum" speed for reciprocating engine, propeller driven aircraft was a fallacy. Powered by a Pratt and Whitney R-2800-C Double Wasp engine and driven by a Curtiss-Wright electric experimental propeller with a special two-inch hand-welded trailing edge, the experimental craft was the only one built but furnished the groundwork for many improvements incorporated into subsequent models.

The Navy Department, this week, in a special statement paid high tribute to Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., USNR, son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Lt. Wilford J. Willy, USN, who lost their lives on 12 Aug. 1944, over England while engaged in a hazardous special mission.

Both Naval Aviators had volunteered for the dangerous job which led to their deaths, the Navy said. Both have been awarded the Navy Cross, posthumously. The Department further stated that the two officers, whose death was caused by their willingness to fly a plane packed with 21,170 pounds of high explosives, were attached to the Navy's Special Air Unit One, a part of Fleet Air Wing Seven but operating under the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, an Army Air Forces command.

Military authorities have completed plans and scheduled movements for the repatriation of approximately 152,000 German nationals, including 42,000 former Wehrmacht soldiers, from the U. S. Zone in Austria.



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Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 305)

upon discharge from Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., detached from Headquarters, and ordered to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Peter J. Negri, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. William A. Culpepper, from San Diego Area to New Orleans, La.
Lt. Col. Victor H. Krulak, from overseas to Headquarters, Marine Corps.
Lt. Col. Ben F. Prewitt, from San Diego Area to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Robert W. Gallaway, from San Diego Area, to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. James F. Moran, from Cherry Point, N. C., to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. William B. Oldfield, from Quantico, Va. to Parris Island, S. C.
Lt. Col. Cecil W. Shuler, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. John W. Preston, jr., from overseas to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Edward M. Staab, jr., from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. John L. Whitaker, jr., from San

Diego Area to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Donald T. Winder, to temporary duty in Washington, D. C., on completion overseas.
Lt. Col. John P. Coursey, from San Diego Area to temporary duty Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Norman J. Anderson, from San Diego Area, to Los Angeles Area.
Lt. Col. Maurice L. McDermond, from the San Diego Area to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Peter D. Lambrecht, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Carl W. Nelson, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Edward J. Moore, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Willie V. Harris, upon discharge from hospital treatment, from San Diego Area to Barstow, Calif.
Lt. Col. Talbot F. Collins, from Boston, Mass. to Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Frederick S. Angstadt, from San Diego Area to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Peter J. Speckman, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Ellsworth G. Van Orman, from

overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. Gerald G. Williams, previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Lt. Col. James S. O'Halloran, previous orders to San Diego Area modified to Bureau of Naval Personnel, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Theodore M. Sheffield, from overseas to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. Luther A. Brown, temporarily appointed to grade of lieutenant colonel; from POW & MI Detachment to San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Col. George H. Potter, temporarily appointed to grade of lieutenant colonel; on duty with Marine Detachment, USS Reina Mercedes.
Lt. Col. Paul A. Putnam, temporarily appointed to grade of lieutenant colonel; on duty in San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. William F. Whitaker's previous

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orders to San Diego Area modified to Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Lt. Col. James R. Anderson, detached from Division of Aviation, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. John A. Saxten, from overseas to San Diego Area.
Lt. Col. John S. Messer, temporarily appointed to grade of lieutenant colonel; on duty at Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Boyd O. Whitney's previous orders to Cherry Point, N. C. modified; to continue at Quantico, Va.
Lt. Col. Hamilton M. Hoyler, from overseas to duty Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; then to be relieved from active duty.
Lt. Col. George T. Van Der Hoef, from duty with OSS to be relieved from active duty.

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Navy Orders
(Continued from Page 305)

Frank E. Vensel, Jr., to Tongue Point Grp., Reserve Fleet.
 Marvin J. West to Com. Officer, USS General H. W. Butler.

Commanders

William C. Abau to Fleet Operational Development Force.
 James H. Barnard, II, to Bur. of Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Joseph P. Canty to Amphibious Grp. 13.
 Carl R. Cunningham, Jr., D, NR, to Serv. Squadron 3.

James D. Durkee, C(D), NR, to separation.
 Harold L. German, C, NR, to Sepa. Cen.
 Robert B. Fly, S(C2), NR, to Separation.

John F. Gilday, S, NR, to Separation.
 Thomas L. Gray, DM, NR, to Dist. Legal office, 12th ND, San Francisco.

Frederick S. Hatch relieved active duty.
 John S. Hawkins relieved active duty.

Stuart T. Hotchkiss, (D), NR, to Com. Officer, USS Gridley.
 Charles K. Hutchison to Exec. Officer, Philadelphia.

Wilford E. Kipp, S(E), NR, to Separation.

Leonard Kirby, Jr., D, NR, to Philippine Sea Frontier pending assignment.

Jacob A. Lark to Bur. of Nav. Personnel, Navy Dept.

Arthur D. Marks, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Samuel E. Misner, DC(S), NR, relieved active duty.

Lyle M. Nelson, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., St. Albans.

Roy A. Newton to Com. Officer, USS Castor.
 Thomas H. Pargen, MC(S), NR, relieved active duty.

Charles T. Pidgeon, DC, to Nav. Disp., Navy Dept.

James T. Rorden, CEC, to Officer in Charge of Construction, Nav. Hosp., Houston.

Claude D. Roop, MC, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

William P. Sadler, Jr., MC-V(S), NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.

Frederick Schwab, SC, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Frank D. Schwartz to Com. Officer, USS Frank E. Evans.

Reuben L. Sharp, MC-V(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia.

Dean E. Sheldon, MC-V(S), NR, to USS Alaska.

Leonard E. Skilling, MC, NR, to Disp. Hdq., 12th ND, San Francisco.

Thomas M. Whelan to Bur. of Aeronautics, Navy Dept.

Joe M. Whitaker to Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey, 11th ND, San Diego.

Paul L. Yordy, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Norfolk.

22 October 1945
Admirals

Adm. Claude C. Bloch (Ret.), relieved of active duty.

R. Adm. Ernest W. Litch to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

R. Adm. George B. Wilson to Med. Center, Bethesda.

Commodore

Wallace M. Dillon to nearest Fleet Air Command assignment.

Robert H. Meade, CEC, to Bur. of Yards and Docks, pending assignment.

Paul S. Theiss to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept., pending assignment.

Captains

Cecil C. Adell to Com. Officer, USS Nevada.

Carl E. Anderson, (D), NR, to Office of the Port Director, 13 ND, Seattle.

Samuel M. Bailey to Chief of Staff and Aide, Com. South Pacific LKM.

William H. Burtis, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

William S. Campbell to Dir. of Distribution, 3rd ND, New York.

Frederick L. Conklin, MC, to US Nav. Special Hosp., Palm Beach.

Myron G. Ehrlich, S(L), NR, to Legal advisor to U. S. High Commissioner, Philippines.

Homer L. Grosskoff to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.

Wallace E. Guitar to Comdr., Orange Texas Grp., Reserve Fleet, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

Theodore G. Huff to Com. Officer, Nav. Ord. Plant, Macon.

Beverly A. Hartt to Bur. Personnel, Navy Dept.

Anselm C. Hohn to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Harry R. Horney to Com. Officer, USS Cumberland Sound.

Frank C. Huntoon, DE, NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.

Harry B. Jarrett to Comdr. San Diego Underway Training Unit, San Diego.

Paul B. Koonce to Nav. Eng. Experimental Station, Annapolis, Md.

James F. Kutz, (Ret.), SC, to Officer in Charge, Central Navy Disbursing Office, 12th ND, San Francisco.

Julian Love, MC, to Fleet Air Wing 10, Philippine Sea Frontier.

William L. McDonald, D, NR, to Precommissioning Training Center, T. I., San Francisco, pending assignment.

Andrew I. McKee to Prospective Com. Officer, U. S. Nav. Shipyard, Philadelphia.

Walter H. Price to Chief Staff Officer, Com. Training Command, West Coast.

Robert S. Purvis, Jr., to Nav. Air Technical Tr. Center, Corpus Christi.

Kenneth B. Salisbury, A3, NR, to Air Force Pacific, pending assignment.

Edward J. Stelchen, (Ret.), NR, relieved active duty.

Cyrus B. Kitchen to Supply Officer, Portsmouth.

Commanders

James A. Adkins to Submarine Base, New London.

Thomas H. Argue, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Sampson, N. Y.

Byron J. Ashley, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Roland V. Baillie, D, NR, to separation.

Christopher S. Barker, Jr., to duty connection Nav. Res. Officers Tr. Corps Unit, Princeton, N. J.

James B. Barr to Exec. Officer, Nav. Ammunition Depot, Tonawanda, N. Y.

William C. P. Bellinger, Jr., to Exec. Officer, Maine Maritime Academy, Castine.

Charles B. Brooks, Jr., to Exec. Officer, USS Indiana.

Hays R. Browning, A3D, NR, to Nav. Air Bases, 3rd ND, New York.

John P. Clark, (DM), NR, to Com. Officer, USS Veritas.

Conrad W. Craven, A3T, NR, to Air Officer, USS Enterprise.

Ernest W. Davis to nearest Fleet Air Command pending assignment.

Gerard C. De Grand Pre, MC, NR, to Separation.

Charles H. Deichman, MC, NR, to Nav. Air Station, Cane May.

Willie M. Dickey to Exec. Officer, U. S. Nav. Pre-Flight School, St. Mary's College.

Charles R. Dodds to Bur. Ord., Navy Dept.

Engene N. Fabares, EM, NR, to Staff, Res. Fleet, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

John R. Fels, DM, NR, to Com. Officer, USS Zenobia.

Charles B. Cary, S, NR, to Separation.

Frank G. Gould to Asst. Inspector of Ord., Quincy, Mass.

Walter D. Hantelman, DE, NR, to Exec. Officer, USS Cottle.

Meyer A. Halnerin, MC(S), NR, to Nav. Ammunition Depot, Dover, N. J.

Maurice B. Hinman, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Theodore G. Holzager, MC-V(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.

Arthur J. Horton, MC, NR, to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.

William C. Howes, CD, NR, to nearest ND pending assignment.

Harry Hull to Gunnery Observer, Submarine, Pac. Fleet.

Raymond P. Hunter to Gunnery Observer, Administrative Command, Amphibious Forces Pacific Fleet.

John H. Jack, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Frank V. Lawrence, Jr., S, NR, to Separation.

Nicholas D. Lill, MC, NR, to Serv. Squadrons, South Pacific.

Ernest G. Macmurdy, D, NR, to 9th ND, Great Lakes, duty General Court-Martial.

Angus M. McDonald, MC, NR, to Naval Dispensary.

Robert P. McDonald, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Bruce McCandless to Nav. Oper. Base, San Pedro.

Edward J. Milner to Nav. Tr. Station, Newport, pending assignment.

Roscoe L. Newman to Exec. Officer, Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Homer H. Nielsen to Exec. Officer, USS Portland.

Leonard B. Outlar, MC, NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.

James M. Peters to Air Force, Pacific Fleet, pending assignment.

John M. Phelps to Naval Operations.

Frederick D. Powers, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Delmar F. Quackenbush, Jr., to Navigating Officer, USS General H. W. Butler.

William I. Robbins, SC, to Serv. Force, Pacific Fleet, for assignment.

Thomas F. Ryan, S, NR, to Separation.

Benton V. D. Scott, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Charles F. Sell to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.

Malcolm Selby to Com. Officer, USS Matacorda (AVP 22).

William M. Silliphant, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Long Beach.

Richard S. Silvis, MC, to Division Surgeon, 1st Marine Division.

Earl C. Smith, MC-V(S), NR, to Nav. Hosp., New Orleans.

Harold A. Stewart, DM, NR, to Separation.

Harry T. Stradford, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Bainbridge, Md.

Leslie J. Watson, CEC, NR, to 14th ND, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Robert P. Winkel, D, NR, to Staff, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Peyton L. Wirtz to Exec. Officer, Nav. Receiving Station, Pier 92, New York.

23 October 1945
Admirals

V. Adm. John H. Towers, to Commander, Fifth Fleet.

Captains

Thomas J. Carter, MC, to Medical Officer, U. S. Naval Research Unit No. 3.

Roscoe F. Dillen, Ret., to relieved active duty.

Edward N. Dodson, Jr., to Commander Destroyer Squadron 57 duty Commander Destroyer Division 113.

James R. Dudley, to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Jesse W. Miller, MC, to U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

William Nelson, Ret., to relieved active duty.

Frank O'Beirne, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.

Alfred H. Richards, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Harry E. Sears, to Chief of Staff and Aide, Fleet Air Wing 10.

Samuel A. Shelburne, MC, NR, to separation.

William P. Stephens, MC, to Naval Hospital, Dublin.

Fred R. Stickney, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.

James R. Tague, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Paul Vaughan, MC, to Naval Air Station, Patuxent River.

William S. Veeder, to Reserve Fleet Berthing Area, Charleston.

Kenneth H. Vinndoe, MC, Fleet Hospital No. 103.

Edward K. Walker, to Commanding Officer, USS Effingham.

Homer N. Wallin, to Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Tacoma.

Edgar M. Williams, Ret., to Commanding Officer, Navy V-12 Unit, Richmond.

Milton R. Wirthlyn, MC, to Naval Hospital, Annapolis.

John Zabilsky, to nearest ND, pending assignment.

Commanders

Frederick W. Bald, MC, NR, to Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

David T. Baskett, DE, NR, to separation.

Phineas Bernstein, MC, V(S) NR, to U. S. Naval Special Hospital, Glenwood Springs.

John C. Blanche, Jr., to Commander, LSM Flotilla 12.

Benjamin O. Delaney, S(E4), NR, to separation center.

James A. English, DC, Naval Medical Supply Depot, Pearl Harbor.

Bernard H. Faubion, DC, to Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Richard W. Garrity, MC, to Naval Hospital, Annapolis.

Charles R. Gilliam, to Naval Damage Control Training Center, Philadelphia.

Franklin G. Hess, to Commanding Officer, USS Grampus.

John J. Hilt, DC, Naval Hospital, Naval Training Center, Sampson.

(Please turn to Next Page)
SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the service and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problems of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Homer W. Hyatt, SC(S), NR, to U. S. Naval Personnel Separation Unit, Great Lakes.
 Jules J. Jordy, (AD), NR, to separation.
 George C. Kinnear, S(1), NR, to separation.
 John D. Lonsdale, (S), NR, to Small Craft Facility, East Boston, Mass.
 Malcolm Mackenzie, S(1), NR, to separation.
 Page Knight, to Anti-Submarine Development Detachment, Atlantic.
 Theodore I. Roth, MC, NR, to Navy Recruiting Station, Philadelphia.
 Henry C. Schwaner, Jr., to Production Division, Charleston, S. C.
 Ormond G. Sexton, to Air Force, Pacific Fleet.
 Roy M. Signer, to Commander, Naval Air Bases, 4th N. Dist., Philadelphia.
 Hinton I. Smith, (DE), NR, to Chief Staff Officer, Commander, Fleet Sonar School Squadron and Executive Officer, Fleet Sonar School.
 Ferris W. Thompson, MC, NR, to separation.
 John A. Tyree, Jr., to Aide and Flag Secretary, Staff, Commander, Submarines, Atlantic.
 Thomas W. Noel, SC(S), NR, to Additional duty, disbursing officer, Civilian Payrolls, Naval Repair Base, New Orleans.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 305)

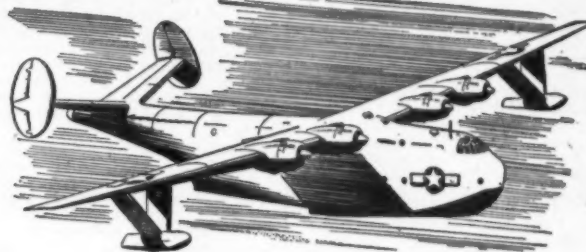
Col. Stanley W. Matthews from Torrance, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Hammond GH., Modesto, California.
 Capt. Samuel Schwartzberg from Ft. Sam Houston to 8th Sv C, El Paso, Tex.
 Capt. James T. Nix from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Maj. John L. Reiger from Santa Ana, Calif., to Vet. Adm., San Francisco, 9th Sv C.
 Lt. Col. Grady O. Haynes from Wash., D. C., to 8th Sv C, Fayetteville, Ark.
 1st Lt. John A. Atchley from Ft. Dix, N. Y., to Wash., D. C.
 Capt. James Koch from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 2nd Sv C, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Capt. Henry L. Dorfmann from Ft. Bayard, N. Mex., to El Paso, Tex.
 Maj. Howard D. Fabing from Cp Crowder, Mo., to Wash., D. C.
 Lt. Col. Eugene R. Inwood from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. George Tievsky from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 Col. Charles A. Pfeffer from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Old Farms Conv. Hosp., Avon, Conn.
 Col. Norman H. Wiley from Cp Chaffee, Ark., to 6th Sv C, Vaughan, G. H., Hines, Ill.
 Capt. Paschal A. Linquiti from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. George P. Smith from Santa Barbara, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
 Capt. Milton Tepper from Thomasville, Ga., to Vet. Adm., Bronx, N. Y., 2d Sv C.
 Maj. Byron K. Zaring from San Francisco, Calif., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Col. Charles H. Beasley from Balto., Md., to 1st Sv C, Devens, Mass.
 Maj. Bernard Strause from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 Capt. John Halley from Staten Island, N. Y., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Maj. William G. Hartnett from Columbia, S. C., to Vet. Adm., Muskogee, Okla.
 Maj. Isadore J. Silverman from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. William S. Kitt from Pasadena, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Pasadena, Calif.
 Capt. Lester O. Hjelle from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 8th Sv C, Borden GH, Chickasha, Okla.
 1st Lt. Leon M. Karp from Cp Atterbury, Ind., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
 1st Lt. Joseph N. Sabbagh from Oteen, N. C., to Vet. Adm., Summit, N. Y., 2d Sv C.
 Lt. Col. Nathaniel B. Cole from Atlanta, Ga., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Lt. Col. Russell J. Evans from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 1st Sv C, Cp Edwards, Mass.
 Capt. Hugo V. Rizzoli from Staten Island, N. Y., to Wash., D. C.
 Col. William H. Ampacher from Wash., D. C., to 2d Sv C, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Lt. Col. Sanford W. French from Beale, Calif., to 8th Sv C, Sam Houston, Tex.
 Lt. Col. Harry L. Berman from Blanding, Fla., to 6th Sv C, Hines, Ill.
 Maj. Vladimir G. Urse from Cp Pickett, Va., to Wash., D. C.

DENTAL CORPS

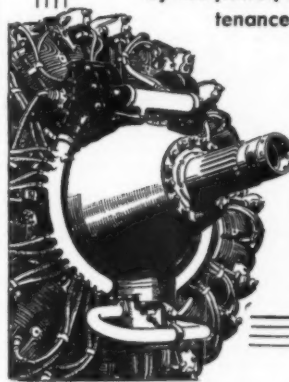
Capt. Henry M. Bigelow from Cp Crowder, Mo., to VMF, Portland, Ore.
 Capt. Matthew J. Connell, Jr., from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Myer, Va.
 Col. Arne Sorum from Cp Shelby, Miss., to Hq 2nd Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. Louis Law from Miami Beach, Fla., to 2d Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.
 Capt. Michael F. Manco from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 Capt. Frederick H. Francis from Denver, Colo., to 692nd Med. Hosp. Ship Plat, Cp Stoneman, Calif.
 Capt. William T. Jones from Hot Springs, Ark., to Glennan GH, Okmulgee, Okla.
 Capt. Hessameddin Shafa from Ft. Dix, N. J., to ASF Reg. Sta. Hosp., Cp Lee, Va.
 Capt. Louis Sprinzen from Cp Lee, Va., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. Walter L. Calcott from Alexandria, La., to VAF, Wadsworth, Kans.
 1st Lt. Paul Cohen from Wash., D. C., to

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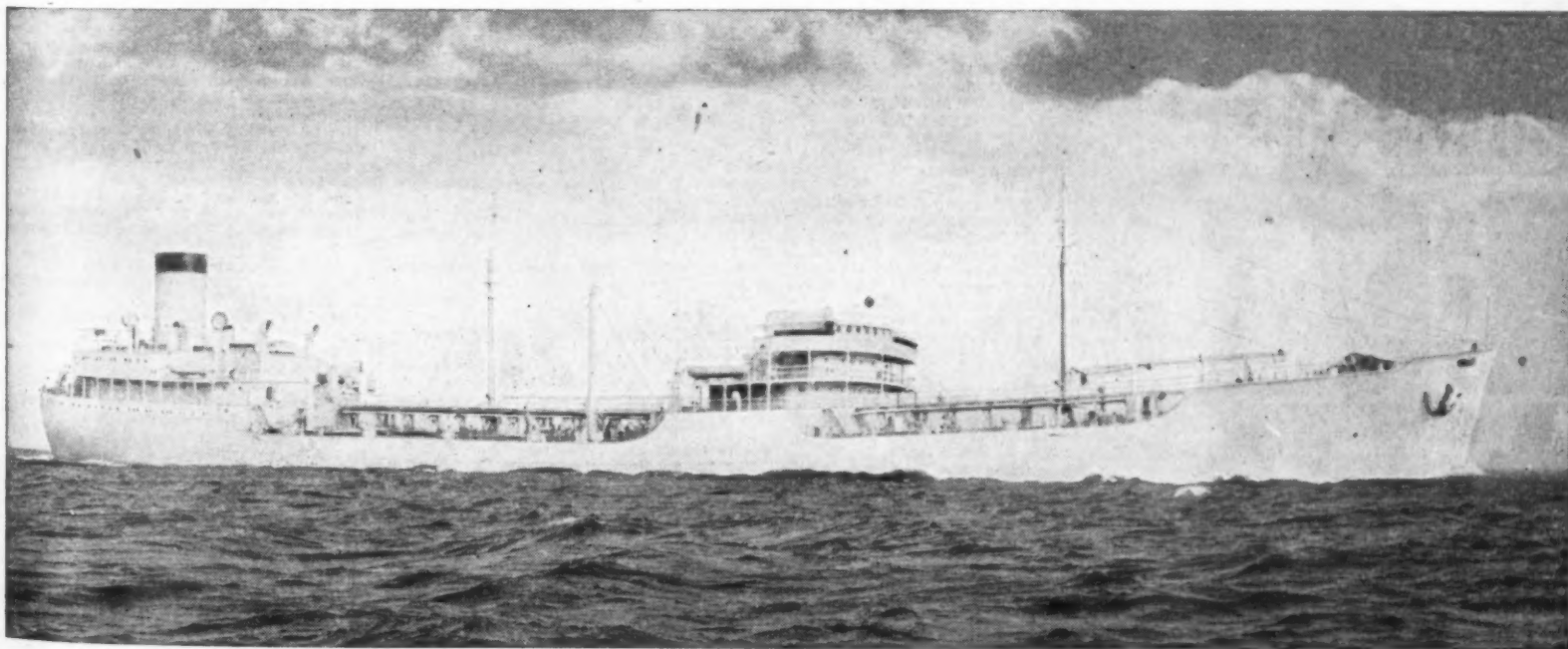


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MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Maj. John W. Griffith from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Madigan Hosp. Cen., Tacoma, Wash.
Capt. Benjamin J. Liffon from Brooklyn, N. Y., to 2d Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.
MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS
Lt. Col. John S. Martin from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to 3d Sv C, Camp Pickett, Va.
2d Lt. Thomas L. Warren from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 1st Sv C, Camp Edwards, Mass.
Maj. Charles B. Isham from Vancouver Bks. to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2d Lt. John A. Black, Jr., from Blanding, Fla., to Sch. Pers. Sv., Lexington, Va.
2d Lt. Robt. P. Barrell from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
2d Lt. Arthur Radin from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Ord, Calif.
Maj. James T. Caghan from Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 3d Sv C, Balto., Md.
Maj. William J. Kemp from Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. Frederick L. Blackmon from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. Max A. Daroff from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. Edward I. Gross from New York City to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.
Capt. Samuel S. Venitt from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Capt. Walter B. Morgan from Rome, N. Y., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. George B. Norberg from McClellan Fld., Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
2d Lt. Joseph I. Antman from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.

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2nd Lt. Randolph J. Grammer from Ft. Ben. Harrison, Ind., to 8th Sv C, Bowie, Tex.
1st Lt. Hugh J. Gallagher from Monterey, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Pasadena, Calif.
2nd Lt. David M. Goldenberg from Ft. Dix, N. J., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
2nd Lt. James J. McCullum from St. Louis, Mo., to 32nd Med. Bn., Carlisle Bks., Pa.
2nd Lt. Manous R. Bracey from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Wakeman Hosp., Cp. Atterbury.
Capt. Paul J. Lane from San Francisco, Calif., to 8th Sv C, Camp Hood, Texas.
2nd Lt. Robert Bracken from St. Louis, Mo., to Army Med. Purchasing Office, NYC.
2nd Lt. Philip I. Ryther from Richmond, Va., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
2nd Lt. Kurt M. Stein from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 8th Sv C, Camp Hood, Tex.
1st Lt. William J. Killey from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 3d Sv C, Balto., Md.
2nd Lt. Milton J. Miklas from Boston, Mass., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
2nd Lt. John F. Haroff from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 9th Sv C, Pasadena, Calif.
Capt. Edwin Oglesby from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Capt. Francis J. Ortman from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hq 3d Sv C, Balto., Md.
Capt. Ferdinand M. Pickens from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. Bernard Salzberg from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 3d Sv C, Balto., Md.
Capt. Andrew J. Tully, Jr., from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. Robert B. Brumbaugh from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. Robert N. Durant from Miami Beach, Fla., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
1st Lt. Lee N. Fleming from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Ira J. Rees from San Bernardino, Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Richard M. Root from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
1st Lt. John J. Sullivan from Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
1st Lt. Marvin E. Whittington from McClellan Fld., Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Texas.
2nd Lt. Robert E. Vandiver from Red Bank, N. J., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. James W. Sinclair from Chicago, Ill., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Lt. Thomas L. Flaherty from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
2nd Lt. Stephen E. Walsh from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. Alfred O. Chance from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 3d Sv C, Camp Pickett, Va.
1st Lt. Melvin G. Scherr from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
1st Lt. John W. Banning from Ft. Benj. Harrison to 5th Sv C, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
1st Lt. Robert E. Devine from Santa Barbara, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Walla Walla, Wash.
1st Lt. Robert E. Harkrider from Charleston, S. C., to 4th Sv C, Camp Gordon, Ga.
2nd Lt. Edward Bielinski from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.
2nd Lt. Charles H. Kelley from Ft. Benj. Harrison to 5th Sv C, Camp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. Ted Carageorge from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Camp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. Walter L. Carlson from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Camp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. Maurice F. Hayes from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 4th Sv C, Camp Sibert, Ala.
2nd Lt. Julius E. Spatafora from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Christopher Pearce from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Danville, Ky.
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2nd Lt. Edward J. Clark from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Cp Campbell, Ky.
2nd Lt. Joseph S. Urban from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Palm Springs, Calif.
1st Lt. Harold R. Moses from Santa Barbara, Calif., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. John M. Phillips from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 9th Sv C, Palm Springs, Calif.
2nd Lt. Arthur I. Beck, Jr., from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Army Epidemiological Board, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. Patrick A. Gavin from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Carl F. Willard from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2nd Lt. Robert L. Bertolli from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Alexander M. Bonner from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. John J. Buntin from Cp Crowder,

Mo., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
2nd Lt. Claudius D. Chewing from Cp Crowder to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
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2nd Lt. Louis Feinman from Cp Crowder, to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
2nd Lt. Carlos E. Herren from Cp Crowder to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
2nd Lt. Robert V. Hirsch from Cp Crowder to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
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2nd Lt. William J. McConeghey from Cp Crowder, to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Washington.
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2nd Lt. Ralph B. Campbell from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Brigham, Utah.
2nd Lt. Vernon G. Converse, III, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. William T. Countryman from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Cal.
2nd Lt. Malcolm C. Cowling from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Vancouver Bks., Wash. 9th Sv C.
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2nd Lt. Gerard J. Hagerty from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Florence, Ariz.
2nd Lt. Aaron Herman from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Ord, Calif.
2nd Lt. Raymond E. Hoppnen from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. William D. Hunt from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Ft. Ord, Calif.
2nd Lt. Donald L. Kinder from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2nd Lt. Alvin Margoules from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, San Francisco.
2nd Lt. Joseph C. Payne from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Auburn, Calif.
2nd Lt. Joseph R. Petrocelli from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Charles P. Plum from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Camp Haan, Calif.
2nd Lt. James T. Price from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, San Francisco.
2nd Lt. Loren C. Ramshur from Ft. Lewis to 9th Sv C, Camp Haan, Calif.
Capt. Paul W. Madden from Hot Springs, Ark., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
1st Lt. Robert W. Wencil from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.
2nd Lt. Moses Werman from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Herbert R. Bedell from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Harold I. Chait from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Samuel S. Cohen from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Charles A. Graham from Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Raymond L. Hanno from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
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2nd Lt. Zaven R. Turadian from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Anthony J. Tella from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. James W. Wadlow, Jr., from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Charles J. Werdman from Cp Crowder to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. Robert J. Zeller from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Palm Springs, Calif.
2nd Lt. Andrew C. Thornton from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
2nd Lt. George N. Rozier from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Danville, Ky.
2nd Lt. Henry J. Roux from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Danville, Ky.
2nd Lt. John J. Buntin from Cp Crowder,

2nd Lt. Arthur H. Roberts from Cp Crowder, Mo., to 5th Sv C, Cp Campbell, Ky.
2nd Lt. Gerald J. Bendelet from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. William G. Fellman from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Paul M. Meadows from Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.
1st Lt. Peter W. Brown from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Camp Swift, Texas.
2nd Lt. Roy Brenner from Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Lt. Charles A. Mogab from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

1st Lt. Barbara M. Robertson from Cp Carson, Colo., to Hammond GH, Modesto, Calif.
1st Lt. Frances M. Wright from Atlantic City, N. J., to Newton D. Baker GH, Martinsburg, W. Va.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

1st Lt. Rhoda S. Stowe from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
2nd Lt. Virginia M. Barrett from Cp Hood, Tex., to Gardiner GH, Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. Marie K. Boyn from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Myer, Va.
1st Lt. Irma F. Williams from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1st Lt. Mildred D. Kennedy from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Myer, Va.
1st Lt. Mary E. Herold from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Myer, Va.
1st Lt. Martha F. Walker from Ft. Dix, N. J., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

DIETICIANS

2nd Lt. Elizabeth Barnes from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. Doris B. Church from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
2nd Lt. Marion M. Dow from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Longview, Tex.
2nd Lt. Dorismae Dyer from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 1st Sv C, Ft. Devens, Mass.
2nd Lt. Janet E. Fox from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Temple, Tex.
2nd Lt. Martha C. Hollstein from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
2nd Lt. Betty L. Johnson from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Benning, Ga.
2nd Lt. Catherine L. Jones from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Swift, Tex.
2nd Lt. Annie F. Kennedy from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, El Paso, Tex.
2nd Lt. Frances H. Kiel from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, El Paso, Tex.
2nd Lt. Ed M. Olsen from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
2nd Lt. Mary J. Schroeder from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, El Paso, Tex.
2nd Lt. Kathleen B. Walsh from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
2nd Lt. Eileen P. Welch from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 9th Sv C, Cook, Calif.
2nd Lt. Josephine A. Woolverson from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 7th Sv C, Topeka, Kan.
2nd Lt. Frances M. Lanou from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 1st Sv C, Framingham, Mass.
2nd Lt. Orpha L. Muus from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to 9th Sv C, Vancouver Bks., Washington.
1st Lt. Helen S. Reynolds from Ft. Devens, Mass., to 1st Sv C, Framingham, Mass.
2nd Lt. Avis H. Thyge from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. McClellan, Ala.
2nd Lt. Marjorie A. Pabst from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th Sv C, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Capt. Emma G. Lord from Staten Island, N. Y., to 8th Sv C, Camp Polk, La.

VETERINARY CORPS

Capt. Theodore M. Barr from Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
Capt. Donald F. Grover from Oakland, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Rosencrans, Calif.
Capt. William F. Dorgan from Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Maj. Charles K. Walters from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Maj. Wm. W. Sedr from Camp Ritchie, Md., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.
Maj. Gordon L. Long from Santa Ana AAB, Calif., to Sacramento Eng. Dist., Sacramento, Calif.
Maj. Osborn A. Kinzer from New Orleans, La., to 3d Sv Co., WDPC, Ft. Geo. Meade, Md.
Capt. Leonard Karsakov from Wash., D. C., to Det. Patients, ASF Sta. Regional Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Capt. Ralph M. Seay from Memphis, Tenn., to ASF Tng. Center, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1st Lt. Edwin L. LeBreton from Camp Ritchie, Md., to 3d Sv Co., Sep. C., Indian-town Gap Mil. Res. Pa.
1st Lt. Erwin Marks from Philadelphia, Pa., to Industrial Pers., Div. ASF, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. Harry J. Allen from Columbus, Ohio, to OJAG Hq., 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. William W. McDonald from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to I and E Div., WD, Wash., D. C.

Col. Arthur H. Luse from Ft. Ord, Calif., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. Johannes Timmerman from Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

Capt. Virgil S. Bowser from Aberdeen Pro. Gds., Md., to Office Dir. Mil. Tng., ASF, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Presley W. Melton from Presidio

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of Monterey, Calif., to Off. JCOS, Wash., D.C.
Capt. Harold T. Mooney from Wash., D.C.,
to Letterkenny Ord. Dept., Chambersburg, Pa.
Capt. Paul N. Johnson from Texarkana,
Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Lt. Col. Charles S. Paulin from Memphis,
Tenn., to OCO, Wash., D.C.
Capt. Charles L. Clark, Jr., from Brooklyn,
N. Y., to 1st Sv C, Pers. Act., Boston, Mass.

SIGNAL CORPS

1st Lt. Irving Israel from Brooklyn, N. Y.,
to 2d Sv C, WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
1st Lt. Everett C. Gammon from Cp Lee,
Va., to Fletcher GH, Cambridge, Ohio.
Capt. Jack D. Kitley from Cp Crowder, Mo.,
to 9th Sv C, Ft. Ord, Calif.
Maj. Louis W. Arbogast from Ft. Jackson,
S. C., to SC Rep. Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
1st Lt. Joseph F. Keating from Cp Lee, Va.,
to AG-SF Red. Sta., Ashville, N. C.
1st Lt. Norman C. Wheeler from Cp Rob-
inson, Ark., to Med. Nut. Lab., Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. Charles R. Griffiths from Phila., Pa.,
to SC Eng. Lab., Bradley Beach, N. J.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Col. Henry E. Balke from Santa Anna, Calif.,
to Army Reg. Accounting Office, Los Angeles.
Maj. Nicholas S. Strider from Ft. Benj. Har-
rison, Ind., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Charles H. Evans from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
Maj. Sumner L. Rittenberg from Ft. Doug-
las, Utah, to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
1st Lt. John Gerdine, Jr., from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
1st Lt. Robert J. Enders from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Repl. Pool, Ft. Benj. Har-
rison.
1st Lt. Felix S. Dworak from San Francisco,
Calif., to Wash., D. C.
Capt. William J. Convery, Jr., from Chicago,
Ill., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. Thomas E. Dewey from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Wash., D. C.
Maj. Phillips H. Stuetevant from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes,
Ohio.
Maj. James W. Fehlinger from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to 3d Sv C, Indiantown, Pa.
Maj. Harry L. Atkinson from Brooklyn,
N. Y., to 2d Sv C, Ft. Dix, N. J.
2nd Lt. Edmund S. Courter from St. Paul,
Minn., to Tng. Center, Ft. Benj. Harrison,
Ind.
Capt. Conrad W. Pletz from Ft. Ord, Calif.,
to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. Howard J. Brenner from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
2d Lt. Frank W. Miller from Ft. Benj. Har-
rison, Ind., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston, Mass.
1st Lt. Hunter L. Pinney from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes,
Ohio.
Maj. Lewis E. Rossiter from Chicago, Ill.,
to Office Fiscal Dir., Wash., D. C.
Capt. Lowell E. Osbourne from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes,
Ohio.
1st Lt. David B. Shuldiner from Ft. Benj.
Harrison, Ind., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is.,

N. Y.

Lt. Col. Arthur S. Kinsman from Governors
Island, N. Y., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

CHAPLAINS

Col. Alfred C. Oliver from Walter Reed
G. H., Wash., D. C., to Ft. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. Morris E. Eason from Newport News,
Va., to 4th Inf. Div., Cp Butner, N. C.
Col. John R. Wright from San Francisco,
Calif., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Ord, Calif.
Capt. Bernard W. Gerdon from Ft. Jack-
son, S. C., to 5th Sv C, Cp Atterbury, Ind.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

1st Lt. Alexander Planovich from Cp Ritchie,
Md., to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.
1st Lt. James P. McConnell from Charles-
ton, S. C., to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars.,
Maryland.
1st Lt. John G. Watta from Cp Beale, Calif.,
to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.
Capt. Harold E. Johnson from Cp Beale,
Calif., to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.
2nd Lt. Wendal C. Payne from Cp Beale,
Calif., to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.
1st Lt. Jack K. Y. Hum from Cp Beale,
Calif., to CWS Rep. Pool, Edgewood Ars., Md.
Capt. Raymond M. Callahan from Denver,
Colo., to 7th Sv C, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Capt. Edward W. McIntosh from Jackson-
ville, Fla., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Maj. Marshall S. Marshall, from Ft. Bragg,
N. C., to OCCWS, Wash., D. C.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

Lt. Col. Marion L. Boxart from New Or-
leans, La., to Montgomery, (Ala.), ASF Dep.
Maj. William S. Jones from Charlottesville,
Va., to Army-Navy Liquidation Commission,
Wash., D. C.
Maj. Frank E. Hamilton from Presidio of
Monterey, Calif., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors

Island, N. Y.

Maj. Isaac D. Nichols from Voorheesville,
N. Y., to Lathrop (Calif.) TC Dep.

Maj. Frederick L. Krueger from Wash.,
D. C., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Capt. Leonard Thorvald from Spokane,
Wash., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
1st Lt. Wm. J. Rhodes from NYPE to 2d Sv
C, WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. Donald L. Harrison from Ft. Mason,
Calif., to Cp Atterbury, Ind.
Capt. Hinton J. Boley from New Orleans,
La., to 1st Sv C, Pers., Activities AL., Boston,
Mass.

1st Lt. Francis E. Fink from New Orleans,
La., to Brooklyn, N. Y.
2nd Lt. John I. Fogarty from Cp Beale,
Calif., to SEPE, San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. Harold F. Hanson from Wash., D. C.,
to Sep. Center, Ft. Dix, N. J.
1st Lt. Lawrence H. McDonald from Cp Gor-
don Johnson, Fla., to AGD 3d Sv C, Ft. Geo.
G. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. John D. Porter from Ft. Mason,
Calif., to Cp Roberts, Calif.
1st Lt. Leon G. Barlow from Ft. Mason,
Calif., to Pers. Activities AL., 1st Sv C, Bos-
ton, Mass.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

2nd Lt. Lee D. Dillingham, from Ft. Sam
Houston, Tex., to 601st MP Bn., Cp. Shelby,
Miss.
1st Lt. Lawrence P. Busby, 3rd, from Ft.
Sam Houston, Tex., to 601st MP Bn., Cp.
Shelby, Miss.
2nd Lt. Ernest D. Culver, from Ft. Sam
Houston, Tex., to 701st MP Bn., Ft. Belvoir,
Va.
Capt. James D. Roberts, from San Fran-
cisco, Calif., to PMGO, Washington, D. C.

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Maj. Hunter H. Kimball, from Seattle,
Wash., to 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. Charles C. Sterrett, from Walla Walla,
Wash., to Dis. Bar., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
1st Lt. Alcide W. Cote, from Ft. Ord, Calif.,
to 393rd MP Bn., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. Kalman Rubin, from Charlottesville,
Va., to PMG Rep. Pool, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

CAVALRY

2nd Lt. Noboru Arata from Ft. Knox, Ky.,
to Sv Language Sch., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
2nd Lt. Robert A. Klemme from Ft. Bragg,
N. C., to 9th Sv C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. George T. Ishizuka from Ft. Knox,
Ky., to Sv Language Sch., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1st Lt. Robert A. Huffman from Camp Beale,
Calif., to 6th Sv C, Ft. Custer, Mich.
2nd Lt. Taro Katagiri from Ft. Knox, Ky.,
to Language Sch., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1st Lt. William S. Koester from Pomona,
Calif., to Pomona, Calif.
Maj. Washington H. Brown from Charl-
ottesville, Va., to Ft. Riley, Kans.

FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Lt. Richard G. Sowash from Cp. Butner,
N. C., to Ohio State University, Columbus,
Ohio.
Capt. Carl H. Steinle from St. Louis, Mo.,
to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Lt. Col. Glenn E. Morris from Washington,
D. C., to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. Paul R. Humes from Stoneman,
Calif., to Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C.
1st Lt. John R. Kaufman from Camp Hood,
Tex., to Sch Mil Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

(Please turn to Page 314)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** By the President's message to Congress on universal training, and by the testimony of the Secretaries of War and Navy, and General of the Army Marshall, Fleet Admiral King and General Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Executive Arm of the Government has served notice on the world that through strength we propose to guard our own security and maintain international peace.

The message of the President, and the testimony of his military and naval advisers, were not lightly determined upon. These authorities realized that enactment of their recommendations would cause our Allies to pay more considerate attention to our viewpoint on European and Japanese issues, and, conversely, that their rejection would lessen the disposition to accept it. With realistic understanding of the peril latent in the clash of differences prevailing between the Allies, and the possibility that an aggressor or group of aggressors might attempt in the future to achieve world domination, which would include the conquest of the United States, the President bluntly stated in his Message: "We must face the fact that peace must be built upon power as well as upon good will and good deeds." Uttering the same view, General Marshall said: "The future peace of the world will largely depend not only on the international policies of the United States, but even more on our practical ability to endow those policies with the strength to command international respect."

The strong and vigorous expressions of our Executive naturally have impressed our Allies as well as the other members of the international family. From many capitals have come reports showing that their Governments appreciate that certainly the President and his immediate subordinates are determined to be ready to maintain peace by force if necessary. They appreciate further that they must take into account our continued possession of formidable trained power. In his message the President truly said that the actual strength of the United States is now greater than that of any other nation in the world. That strength other governments realize could be quickly revived if the program of training he advocated, should be adopted. In view of the consideration Congress must give to this vital matter, and the prospect that it will act to maintain our strength, whether in accordance with the President's plan or otherwise, there is hope that solutions of the differences which exist between the Allies, will be devised. The outlook will be brighter should Congress provide for universal training.

While not attributable to the President's message and the recommendations of our High Command, it is interesting to note that the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics as well as Poland, at last have ratified the Charter of the United Nations Organization, and together with other ratifications, the entrance into effect of this world peace agency has come. A formal meeting of the Assembly of this Organization now is in sight, and to be organized also is the Security Council for which the Charter provides. The illness of Former Secretary of State Stettinius has given rise to reports that he may not be able to serve as the representative of the United States in the Assembly and on the Security Council. Suggested for these posts are General Marshall and General of the Army Eisenhower. As to the former, he is being mentioned also to direct the system of universal training when it shall be enacted or to fill the post of American Ambassador at Moscow. That he will not be permitted to retire to private life is likely because the President is disposed to use him in handling important national and international matters. The need of an outstanding leader, especially on the Security Council, is apparent both from the power he will have in voting on questions disturbing to peace, and the use of an American contingent to suppress aggression, and in the matter of the regulation of armaments which is one of the responsibilities of the United Nations Organization. Such regulation would relate to the manpower trained in arms, and in connection therewith as a substitute for universal training. Representative Martin, House Republican Leader, has proposed negotiations to limit or abolish reserves.

Besides finally joining the UNO, an explanation has come of the Russian demand for the creation of an Allied Council to govern Japan. Secretary of State Byrnes believed that the Russian proposal contemplated a control such as the Berlin Council is endeavoring futilely to exercise over Germany. Now it appears that what was in the Russian mind was a Council similar to those which actually are governing Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. The Chairmen of those councils are Russians who dominate the bodies and determine what they shall or shall not decide. Russia is described as willing for General MacArthur to exercise the same domination over the Council it has proposed for Japan. The objection offered to this proposal is that its adoption would mean our approval of what has been done and exists in the Balkans. This entire matter will come before the Allied Advisory Commission, membership in which Russia has not as yet accepted.

Russia's friendly gestures are welcome in Washington, but here it is feared that agreement on solutions of the difficult problems will pend upon the condition of Marshal Stalin. According to a British intelligence report the Marshal is so seriously ill of heart disease that he not only has been forced to go into seclusion for a rest, but no longer has the power to concentrate on decisions. The supposition set forth in the report that for this reason the Soviet Foreign Commissar could not get authority for making adjustments at the meeting of Foreign Ministers is taken seriously. Should the Marshal eventually lay down his office, the whole Russian question might have to be re-assessed.

The elimination in the French elections of the radical party which had governed for so many years came as a great surprise. It means that the French people have voted to be done with the old order and to have a new order politically and economically. They want the Fourth Republic, and they want France to return as a World Power and be the puppet of no foreign state. General de Gaulle has been endorsed, but he is confronted in the assembly with communists, socialists, and the MRP and the division is such that to achieve anything he must get along with the Communists. The big question is whether he can or will work with them.

The revolution in Venezuela naturally causes concern as to whether there may be similar outbreaks in other Latin American Republics, while the dramatic and surprising return to power of Colonel Peron in Argentina has left the State Department powerless to do anything but hope for a general strike through which the Argentine people might overthrow his dictatorship. Argentina has friends in Latin America who may be expected, when we consult the Republics, to ask embarrassing questions about our recognition of the revolutionists in Venezuela, which now seems assured. This contrasts with our attitude regarding Argentina.

Our assurances that we would consult the Arab as well as the Jewish leaders

before moving strongly in the Palestine situation, though supported by a letter of the late President Roosevelt, has dumbfounded our Jewish citizens. The Arabs feel that the late President went farther in private assurances to them. And are talking of oil sanctions to deter us from going too far. A crisis may be delayed as long as Prime Minister Attlee continues his present hesitation about coming to grips with the situation.

Our request for the removal of the American insignia from Lend-Lease military equipment being used against the revolting Indoneses, emphasizes our desire to avoid political involvement in that situation, while tending to confirm apprehensions that were stifled during the emergency of war over the post-war use of the materiel. However, the question may be forced by the Philippines to our embarrassment at the meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

We have agreed to make up \$90 million to Belgium in a Lend-Lease arrangement that was quickly concluded. The involved negotiations with the British have finally reached a stage where an announcement of an agreement may be made at any time.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Lt. Col. Ferdinand J. Chesarek, FA, is being reassigned from 28th FA, 8th Division, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to AC/S, G-4, WDGS, Col. Ernest M. Clarke, Inf, having returned from overseas is being assigned to AC/S, G-4, WDGS, Washington, D. C.

Col. Edward J. O'Neill, Inf, having returned from overseas is being assigned to AC/S, G-4, WDGS, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. James H. Skeldon, Inf, having returned from overseas is being assigned to AC/S, G-4, WDGS, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Allen A. Goodwyn, Inf, is being reassigned from Renegotiation Div., ASF, Washington, D. C., to IRTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Col. Jesse L. Gibney, Inf., is being reassigned from Hq., 28th Infantry, Camp Shelby, Miss., to Director of Military Training, ASF, Washington, D. C.

Col. H. Bennett Whipple, CAC, having returned from overseas is being assigned to AC/S, G-4, WDGS, Washington, D. C.

Corps of Chaplains—Recent visitors to the Office of the Chief of Chaplains were Chaplain (Col.) Milton O. Beebe, Hq. Mediterranean Theater of Operations; Chaplain (Col.) Mariano Vasallo, Hq. Puerto Rican Department, and Chaplain (Maj.) Aaron Paperman, Hq. Fifth Army.

Chaplain (Maj.) Eben. Cobb Brink, Assistant, Technical Information Division, Office of the Chief of Chaplains, gave the closing address at the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey, meeting in Atlantic City, 15-17 Oct., on the theme "The Past is Prologue," speaking on the responsibility of the churches to the returning veteran.

Transportation Corps—One of the American Army officers who helped to organize the Transport Division of the United States Control Council for the occupation of Germany predicted this week in Washington that moderate though adequate transportation facilities would be in operation throughout Germany by November of this year.

The officer, Col. Dawes E. Brisbine, formerly chief of the Military Railway Branch of the Transportation Corps' Rail Division, and now Deputy Director of the Transport Division, U. S. Group Control Council, in Germany, returned to this country recently. Director of the division is Brig. Gen. John A. Appleton, who moved to the new post from his position as General Eisenhower's advisor on rail operations.

Colonel Brisbine has been associated with the Control Council's Transport Division since September, 1944, when it was located in London. Subsequently, it was moved to Versailles, Frankfurt and finally to Berlin.

Service Commands—On Friday, 26 Oct. commencement exercises were held for the ninth class of the Second Service Command Rehabilitation Center at Ft. Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y. The class consisting of 108 members completed their training period and are restored as soldiers in new assignments in the Army. The graduates were addressed by Maj. Thomas J. Hanlon, Superintendent of the Institution for Male Defective Delinquents at Napanock, N. Y.

Col. Bernard Lentz, Post Commander and Commandant of the Rehabilitation Center, and an escort of honor, comprised of the graduating class, greeted the commencement speaker at Slocum Dock. The Fort Slocum Rehabilitation Band, under the direction of M. Sgt. M. H. Dzitzer led the procession to the armory where demonstrations were given by the graduating class.

The invocation was delivered by Maj. Wesley E. Gebhard, Post Chaplain, and the graduates were presented by Lt. Col. William H. Burke, Assistant Commandant of the Center.

Service Forces Depot—Among many inventions inspired by the wartime need of producing the best possible results in the shortest possible time is a unit arrangement for electrical accounting machines invented and patented by Lt. Raymond L. Myers of the Utah ASF Depot's machine records division.

This division maintains records on all Quartermaster, Engineer and Signal equipment in the depot's huge storage areas. Each new shipment received is entered on card records. Each outbound shipment is subtracted from the record of stock on hand. Each day a statement is rendered showing exactly what supplies are in stock. Since each item must be accounted for, the total of card entries made each day runs into the thousands.

Lt. Myers designed and patented both a multiple-use cabinet and a mobile card rack. The cabinet contains not only a full stock of the electrically-wired panel boards which are the "brains" of the machines, but also storage space for 45,000 blank cards, procedure manuals, assignment sheets, and even space for the operator's personal effects.

Quartermaster Corps—One major and three captains have been released from the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, according to Commanding Officer Col. George F. Spann, QMC. The four officers, who will report to separation centers for processing are Maj. Raymond Hargraves, QMC, and Captains Sidney Hoffman, MC, Clyde Wesley Jolley, QMC, and Morton Lee Boumahl, QMC.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. Henry B. Saylor, Deputy Chief of Ordnance, returned 18 Oct. from a five day trip to Fort Wayne, Chicago, and the Lima Tank Depot in the Cleveland Ordnance District. At Fort Wayne he visited the Casad Ordnance Depot, and in Chicago was generally interested in determining progress on contract terminations. General Saylor inspected conditions at Lima, where the Army is expected to assume exclusive management of the Tank Depot before the first of December.

The War Department Order assigning Col. Richard Atwell as commanding officer of the Lima Tank Depot has been revoked. Colonel Atwell will retire before the end of the year. It is believed that Col. George W. Vaughn will assume command of the Depot after Ordnance takes over operation of the Lima installation. Colonel Vaughn, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, transferred to Ordnance

In 1943 after two years duty in China where he was Assistant Advisor of the Burma Road Administration and Executive Officer of the United States Kunking Area Command. Colonel Vaughn became Ordnance Officer of the III Corps upon his transfer to Ordnance and has recently returned from III Corps Headquarters in the European Theater of Operations.

Upon his release from the Army-Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Col. T. C. Gerber, USA, will retire from the Army after twenty-six years of outstanding service. Colonel Gerber leaves the Ordnance Department with a superior record of service including command of the Kankakee Ordnance Works, Elwood Ordnance Plant, Pennsylvania Ordnance Works, Ammunition Division, Office, Chief of Ordnance, ASF, and Field Director of Ammunition Plants. He is expected to accept an important position in civilian industry following his retirement.

Signal Corps—Col. George F. Moynahan, jr., recently returned from duty in the India-Burma Theater, has been assigned as Deputy Director, Administration Division of the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Bradley Beach, N. J. Before going to India, Col. Moynahan saw service in North Africa and Italy and in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Maj. Joseph F. Murray has been assigned as Officer in Charge of the Boston Signal Sub-Depot. Before being called to active duty in 1941, Major Murray has seen overseas service in North Africa, Sicily and Italy.

The Royal Corps of Signals of the British Army has presented a bronze statue of Mercury, its official insignia, to the U. S. Army Signal Corps. The gift was accepted on behalf of the Signal Corps by Maj. Gen. Francis H. Lanahan, jr., Chief Signal Officer of the European Theater, at a recent ceremony in England. The statue, which will be placed at Fort Monmouth, N. J., stands four feet high and is mounted on an oak base of three-and-a-half feet. The base contains an appropriate inscription plaque.

NAVY MEDICAL CORPS. Capt. Lowell T. Coggeshall, (MC), USNR, on 29 October, will be awarded the Gorgas Medal by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The award will be made at a dinner in Washington to be held in his honor, for his outstanding work in the research of Filariasis, the tropical disease, which some of the boys brought back from the South Pacific.

Captain Coggeshall was highly instrumental in raising the morale of many members of the armed forces by convincing them that the disease would not render them impotent, as many believed, but also that it could be cured completely.

NAVY SHIPS. USS Gato: Commissioned at New London three weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, the USS Gato roamed the Pacific from Australia to the Aleutians, making a total of 13 war patrols during which she sank 79,960 tons of Jap shipping and damaged 31,500 tons. The Gato's last war patrol, ended in Tokyo Bay, where she was a member of the submarine delegation for the surrender.

The Gato's twelfth war patrol found her stationed "as a stopper" in Bungo Suido to help prevent a sortie of the remaining Jap Fleet from the Inland Sea. During this time she rescued ten members of a B-29 crew who had bailed out close to shore. The mission was carried out under strong enemy air attack with two bombs straddling the Gato's stern but doing no damage. Commander Richard Holden, USN, is the present commanding officer of the Gato.

USS Maury: The destroyer Maury, which sank or helped sink three light Japanese cruisers, ten destroyers and one patrol vessel and shot down ten enemy planes in 27 major Pacific battles, ended its United States naval career on 19 Oct. at Philadelphia.

Decommissioning ceremonies at the Navy Yard closed one of the most impressive records made by a destroyer in the war. As a part of the famed Task Force 58, the Maury participated in raids on Palau, Yap, Ulithi, Woleai, Truk, Satawan and Ponape after it had supported landings at Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

The vessel won the Presidential unit citation for its operations at Eniwetok. In battles off the coast of New Georgia, the Maury rescued survivors from the cruiser Helena at Vella La Vella and contributed to the sinking of three enemy destroyers in a midnight foray at Vellg Gulf.

ARMY GROUND FORCES. The Legion of Merit, fourth highest Army award, was presented last week by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, AGF Commanding General, to Col. Cornelius deW. W. Long, of the G-3 Section, AGF. Serving as Executive Officer of the 24th Infantry "Victory" Division Artillery, he planned the artillery support of the division's assault on Mindanao in the Philippines last spring.

Officers newly assigned here for permanent duty include Col. John A. Dabney, CE, Ground Engineer Section; Col. Marion P. Echols, FA, Ground Special Information Section; Col. Devere P. Armstrong, CAV, Ground Developments Section; Lt. Col. John C. Hayden, FA, Ground G-3 Section; Lt. Col. Bernard R. Luczak, CAC, Ground Developments Section; Lt. Col. William P. Miller, SIG C, Ground Signal Section; Lt. Col. Phillip W. Root, ORD DEPT, Ground Ordnance Section; Lt. Col. Charles H. Schilling, CE, Ground Engineer Section; Lt. Col. Joseph W. Sisson, jr., Inf., Ground G-3 Section; Maj. James M. Snyder, Inf., Ground Historical Section; Maj. Carroll H.

Stevens, Inf., Ground G-1 Section; Maj. Vallard C. Smith, CAC, Ground Developments Section; Capt. Frank R. Myers, Inf., Ground G-4 Section; Capt. Hollis Dakin, SIG C, Ground Signal Section; 1st Lt. Fred C. Taylor, Inf., Ground G-1 Section; and CWO Lloyd E. Quist, AUS, CWO Emmet M. Cox, jr., AUS, and CWO Foy K. Heath, AUS, Ground Adjutant General Section.

According to present plans, General Devers has announced, the First Army will remain a major command of Army Ground Forces, in addition to the Second and Fourth Armies. Transfers of some units from the Second Army to the First and Fourth Armies are being effected as part of a general distribution of forces among the three armies. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, who commanded the First Army during its victorious campaigns in Europe, is still serving as its commanding general, with headquarters at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Armored Replacement Training Center—Col. George B. Peoples, who has seen varied service among key armored units, including the 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions, has been appointed S-3 of the Armored Replacement Training Center.

Lt. Col. Donald M. Schorr, former Commanding Officer of the 5th Regiment, has assumed command of the 1st Regiment of the Center.

The Armored School—Appointment of Col. Thomas F. Taylor as Director of Armored Officer Candidate School has been announced by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, Commandant of the Armored School. Col. Taylor succeeded Lt. Col. William E. Grubbs.

The new director returned recently from Europe, where he was G-4 of the V Corps. He went overseas in May, 1944, as executive G-4 of the XIII Armored Group. In 1943 he was combat observer with the 1st Armored Division in North Africa. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1929.

Thirty-nine candidates were commissioned second lieutenants upon graduation from Armored Officer Candidate School in the 84th class. Brig. Gen. George D. Wahl, Fort Knox Post Commander, was the graduation speaker. Lt. Arthur G. Uresti of Houston, Tex., was the class honor man.

The following officers have been assigned to the Armored School: Col. Redding F. Perry, Lt. Col. William H. G. Fuller, Capt. George R. Bolton and 1st Lt. James H. Wiedenhoft, all of School Troops; Capt. Kenneth O. Felton and Capt. Manfred D. Ratliff, Communication Dept.; 1st Lt. Thomas D. Reardon, Tank Dept.; 1st Lt. Gordon E. McQuain and WOJG Leander A. Lagerstrom, Tactics Dept.; 2nd Lt. Michael J. Vode, Instructor Training Dept.; 2nd Lts. Raymond A. Breen, Wilbur C. Bruce, Harold S. Lowenkamp, William H. Phillips and Hugo E. Sanford, all of Armored Officer Candidate School.

The Cavalry School—Maj. William R. Pershall, CAV, reporting for duty here, has been assigned S-2.

CWO Edward J. Rumble has reported for duty and has been assigned to the Department of Motors.

1st Lt. John T. Fleetwood, CAV, has been relieved from duty with the Staff and Faculty and is attached unassigned to the Separation Point Detachment for discharge.

1st Lt. Carl L. Braun, jr., has been appointed personnel officer of School Troops. **Infantry School**—Brig. Gen. Whitfield P. Shepard, assistant Commandant of The Infantry School, was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Commandant, 17 Oct. 1945. He formerly occupied the position of Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters 6th Army Group.

Brig. Gen. J. R. N. Weaver, one of the heroes of Bataan, received the Distinguished Service Cross at a retreat parade at The Infantry School, Friday, 19 Oct. 1945. Presentation was made by Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Commandant of The Infantry School.

Col. William H. Schaefer has been named Commanding Officer, School Troops, The Infantry School. He replaces Lt. Col. Lucius D. Mathews, who has been named Detachment Executive Officer.

Maj. Herbert G. Peabody, formerly with 8th Army Headquarters in the Philippines has been assigned as S-2, Academic Regiment, The Infantry School.

Col. Hardin L. Olson has been named Executive Officer of School Troops, The Infantry School, replacing Col. Sterling M. Crim. Colonel Olson, who was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1933, served with the 12th, 15th and 87th Infantry Divisions prior to coming to Fort Benning.

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Army Orders (Continued from Page 311)

1st Lt. Arthur C. Honold from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
Capt. Connie V. Southern from Dallas, Tex., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Maj. James W. Craig from Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

INFANTRY

Col. Richard D. LaGarde, from Washington, D. C., to Sep. C., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Col. Edward A. Kimball, from Washington, D. C., to Hst. Sec., Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Claude F. Johnson, from Camp Campbell, Ky., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. Claude F. Johnson, from Reqmts and Stock Control Div., ASF, Washington, D. C., to Army-Navy Liquidation Commission, Washington, D. C., for overseas service.

Maj. Louis H. Renshaw, from Camp Blanding, Fla., to Military District of Washington, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Earl W. Brown, from Ft. Custer, Mich., to Inf. RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
2nd Lt. Wm. H. Frey, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. Jos. C. Kral, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
1st Lt. Donald H. LaFollette, from Inf. RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. Martin L. Hensley, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 1594th AAF, BU, Mather Field, Calif.

Capt. John W. Foster, Jr., from Atlanta, Ga., to 1st SCP at large, Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Earl C. Sarten, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Lt. Col. Robt. C. Williams, from Washington, D. C., to 902 AAF-BU, Orlando Air Base, Fla.

2nd Lt. Yoshiro Ito, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv. Language Sch., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Lt. Col. Wm. K. Brame, from NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 2 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. Clifford L. Roberts, from NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 2 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Lt. Col. Lloyd C. Marr, Camp Jos. T. Robinson, Ark., to Army Central Welfare Fund, (AGD), Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Theo. Akimoto, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv. Language Sch., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. Ernest Childers, from Washington, D. C., to Inf. RTC, Camp Jos. T. Robinson, Ark.

Maj. Jos. H. Hamlin, relieved from duty with MAC.

1st Lt. Ellid D. Hill, Jr., from Camp Shelby, Miss., to School of Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Maj. Jas. N. Studer, from Washington, D. C., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Neil A. Riley, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to JAGO, Washington, D. C.

Maj. John E. Pokorny, from Ft. Ord, Calif., to 9 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Samuel M. Earle, from Camp Gruber, Okla., to NHQ. SS System, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Edward For, from Camp Jos. T. Robinson, Ark., to Hq. 5 Sv. C., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. R. L. Waddell, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Lt. Col. Donald C. Hardin, from Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to 7 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. Logan, Colo.

Lt. Col. Raymond J. Gieselman, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hq. 8 Sv. C., Dallas, Texas.

Lt. Col. Chas. M. Pack, from Washington, D. C., to MI Sv., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Harold J. Pegg, from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to School Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Lt. Col. A. W. Melchior, from Ft. Ord, Calif., to School of Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Maj. Julian Arnold, Jr., from Ft. MI Sv., Washington, D. C., to Det. Patients ASF Regional Hosp., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. A. L. Cuneo, from NYPE, to 2 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.

Maj. Raymond M. Peak, from SS System, Wilmington, Del., to Hq. 3 Sv. C., Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Wm. K. Casey, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. Wm. C. Olsen, from German Mil. Doc. Sec., Camp Ritchie, Md., to 3 Sv. C., Camp Ritchie, Md.

2nd Lt. Walter Dillon, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to 3 Sv. C., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. E. C. Cutler, from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Harry F. Hansen, from Camp Butner, N. C., to Hq. 4 Sv. C., Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. L. P. Smith, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. John T. Byrne, from New York, N. Y., to OASW WD Strategic Services Unit, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. A. C. Timboe, from Camp Roberts, Calif., to TC LAPE Wilmington, Calif.

Maj. Geo. W. Misovic, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to Hq. 9 Sv. C., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lt. B. L. Sublett, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. E. L. Poland, from Camp Beale, Calif., to Percy Jones Hospital Center, Ft. Custer, Mich.

Capt. (Lt. Col., AUS) George Leonard McGinness from inactive Res. to Inf. Res.

1st Lt. C. S. Burdette, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 4 Sv. C., WDPC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Jack Murr, from Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va., to Inf. RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. Robt. J. Binford, from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

1st Lt. Charles D. Weller, from Richmond, Va., to Hq. ARMD C, Ft. Knox, Ky.

AIR CORPS

Lt. Col. Victor C. Swearingen, from San Antonio, Texas to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.

Maj. Arthur W. Curtis, from Camp Ritchie, Md., to Hq. AAF, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Raymond W. Cole, from Lexington, Va., to Inf. and Education Division, ASF, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Vincent A. Evers, from Camp Ritchie, Md., to 812th AAF BU, Pope Field, N. C.

Capt. Siegmund A. E. Betz, from New York, N. Y., to PMGO, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Jas. R. Breece, from Washington, D. C., to AAF Redistribution Station No. 6, San Antonio, Texas.

Maj. Ralph H. Hinkson, from Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va., to RS No. 17, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

1st Lt. Israel H. Edelman, from Camp Lee, Va., to Fletcher, GH, Cambridge, Ohio.

1st Lt. Mervin Salup, from Buckley Field, Colo., to 248th AAF BU, Walker AA Field, Kansas.

Col. Leslie M. Mullins, from San Antonio, Texas to Hq. AAF, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Adrian A. Talbot, from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Office Coordinator Inter-American Def. Board, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Wm. M. Townsend, from Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va., to 4704th AAF BU, Oakland, Calif.

Maj. Alfred E. Giese, from New Orleans, La., to MDW Officer's Sep. Pt., Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Stanley M. Zielski, from Charlottesville, Va., to RS 7, RC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Charles L. Lawvers, from Charlottesville, Va., to RS 19, Camp Blanding, Fla.

Maj. Lee D. Martin, from Charlottesville, Va., to RS 7, RC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. H. J. Runsdorf, from Washington, D. C., to JAG Repl. Pool, Hq. 2 Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. Jack E. Larson, from Charlottesville, Va., to RS 9, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

1st Lt. Robert I. Osborn, from Charlottesville, Va., to 2536th AAF BU, San Marcos AA Field, Texas.

1st Lt. Donald A. Anderson, from Pascagoula, Miss., to 66th AAF BU, Seymour-Johnson Field, N. C.

Lt. Col. Edgar H. Jones, from Charlottesville, Va., RS 7, RC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2nd Lt. John E. O'Connor, from Camp Beale, Calif., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

1st Lt. Howard K. Anderson, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to Civil Censorship Gp., Camp Stoneman, Calif.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Lt. Col. Reese H. Lewis from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Hq. 9th Sv. C., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Lt. Col. Clarence N. Coleman from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Monterey, Calif.

Maj. James M. Carson from Charlottesville, Va., to O. of S. Washington, D. C.

Maj. John M. Godfrey from New York City to Planning Div. ASF, Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Albert A. Alop from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 6th Sv. C., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Carroll F. Terrell from Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. John D. Gannett from Boston, Mass., to 1st Sv. C., Boston, Mass.

Maj. Jack G. Bealrd from Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. William A. Krause from Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Wilfred J. Hoffman from Charlottesville, Va., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Frank W. Wright from Hines, Ill., to 9th Sv. C., Camp Haan, Calif.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

1st Lt. John M. St. John from Washington, D. C., to Det. Patients, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

2nd Lt. Marian L. Radder from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq. 2d Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. Anna K. Hubbard from Cp. Atterbury, Ind., to Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Helene R. Stoumen from Cp. Ritchie, Md., to Hq. 9th Sv. C., Cp. Beale, Calif.

1st Lt. Julia Lenobel from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq. 2d Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

Capt. Ella A. Wilton from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq. 2d Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Lucile G. Van Bold from New York City to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Catherine A. Voshardt from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq. 2d Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. Mary Roberts from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Hq. 2d Sv. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Martha C. Fanslau from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

1st Lt. Lucille J. Elwood from Bowie, Tex., to Washington, D. C.

Capt. Pauline S. Walker from Cp. Ritchie, Md., to Chicago QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Katherine Stull from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Washington, D. C.

ARMY OF THE U. S.

1st Lt. Ralph V. Harden from Baltimore, Md., to Hq. 7th Sv. C. Omaha, Nebr.

2nd Lt. Yelje Kono from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. David D. Cartier from Lee, Va., to 4th Sv. C., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

CWO John H. Miller retired with rank of 2nd Lt., Act. 7 May 1932.

CWO Edward M. Lesley, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 7 Sv. Co., Omaha, Nebr.

CWO Charles Elliott, from Ft. Rosecrans, Calif., to 4 Sv. Co., TAG, School, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

CWO Paul E. Barnes, from Mira Loma, Calif., to 9 Sv. Co., Letterman Genl. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.

CWO Albert P. Crawford, from Camp Beale, Calif., to 349th Engineer Const., Bn., ASF Tng. Center, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

CWO William R. Smith, from NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y., to HD of Long Island, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

CWO John L. Self, from New Orleans, La., to 8 Sv. Co., ASF, Tng. Center, Camp Claiborne, La.

CWO Frederick F. Tiffany, from Camp Adair, Oregon, to 41st ASF, Camp Haan, Calif.

CWO Charles M. Dolan, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to Camp Haan, Calif.

CWO Adam P. Shpakowski, from Camp Ritchie, Md., to 452nd ASF, Band, Camp Beale, Calif.

CWO Raymond F. Jewett, from New Orleans, La., to 3 Sv. Co., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

Appointments: Chester V. Jones, with rank from 13 Sept. 1941; Ezra F. Nendell, with rank from 4 Dec. 1941; Joseph A. Dyer, with rank from 13 Sept. 1941 and Austin L. Knapp, with rank from 16 Oct. 1945.

WOJG James P. March, from New Orleans, La., to 748th M. P. Bn., Camp John T. Knight, Calif.

WOJG Herbert S. Wonderman, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq., 2 Sv. Co., Governors Island, N. Y.

WOJG Virgil Looper, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Armd. School, Ft. Knox, Ky.

WOJG James L. Harrison, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq. 1 Sv. Co., Boston, Mass.

WOJG Durwood O. Gray, from NYPE, to HD of Del., Ft. Miles, Del.

WOJG Hunt McKee, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 9 Sv. Co., San Francisco, Calif.

WOJG Gerald B. Pate, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 3 Sv. Co., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

WOJG Roger M. Foster, from HD of Portsmouth, Camp Langdon, N. H., to AG Pool NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHINESE LANGUAGE COURSE

Following officers reld. from asgtd. and duty Army Chinese Language Course, U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., and asgtd. to sta. indicated:

Inf. Repl. Pool Inf. RTC, Cp Roberts, Calif.
Capt. Richard P. Smoak

1st Lt. Andrew H. Bachison
1st Lt. Theodore Baron

1st Lt. Ivan W. Clark, Jr.
1st Lt. Russell F. Dyer

1st Lt. Robert J. Hall, Jr.
1st Lt. David W. Jasper, Inf.

1st Lt. Joe J. Patton, Inf.
1st Lt. William F. Spillan, Inf.

1st Lt. Theodore Wielkopolsky, Inf.
2nd Lt. Woodruff J. Deem, Inf.

2nd Lt. Edward R. Fitzsimmons, Inf.
2nd Lt. Kenneth R. Hansen, Inf.

2nd Lt. Richard T. Manken, Inf.
Armd. Repl. Pool Armd. RTC, Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. Bruce H. Wright, Inf.
FA Repl. Pool FARTC, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Donald E. Gehring, FA
Capt. Garry J. Kelly, FA

2132d AAF Base Unit, Maxwell Fld., Ala.
Capt. Lud J. Millstef, AC

1st Lt. Arthur N. Fried, AC
1st Lt. Lawrence Leong, AC

1st Lt. Peter A. Tietson, AC
1st Lt. Volor L. Viles, AC

Sig. C Repl. Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
2nd Lt. Harry C. Wong, SC

Vet. Repl. Pool, California QM Depot, Oakland, Calif.
1st Lt. Robert H. Folsom, Vet C

Engr. Repl. Pool ASF Tng. Center, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Frederick W. Brown, CE

2nd Lt. Arthur A. Heubner, CE
Ord. Repl. Pool Stockton Ord. Depot, Stockton, Calif.

2nd Lt. Marion J. Donald, Ord. Dept.
2nd Lt. Arnold A. Rothstein, Ord. Dept.

RELIEVED FROM ACTIVE DUTY

Capt. J. Robert Delamar, CWS
Col. Richard A. Cutter, GSC

Col. Bern Dibner, AC
Capt. Clarence H. Flemming, OD

1st Lt. Gwendolyn F. Benn, WAC
Capt. Erne L. Ballinger, OD

Capt. John I. Cicala, QMC
Maj. John D. Craig, MC

Maj. Douglas W. Overton, SC
Maj. Francis B. Stewart, CWS

Maj. William F. Desmond, QMC
Lt. Col. Jack Singleton, CE

Maj. Carroll R. Williams, Jr., AC
Maj. Richard K. Kaufmann, TC

Maj. John F. Dunne, TC
Col. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Inf.

Capt. Cecil E. Barrette, SC
Capt. Leo H. Brown, OD

Maj. Ralph H. Kress, TC
Maj. Neal J. Holland, TC

1st Lt. Theodore G. Weinberger, AGD
Lt. Col. Roy Irwin Kimmel, AUS

Maj. William R. Carter, SC
Maj. Edward Douglas Badgett, (1st Lt. Res.) SC

Capt. Cleburne Earl Gregory, Jr., JAGD
2nd Lt. Arthur Clifford Hart, CE, AGD

Capt. Emil Hugo Mueller, TC, AUS
1st Lt. Clifford Samuel Rhoads, TC, AUS

Maj. Willard Clayton Boyero, AC, AUS
Lt. Col. Edwin Earle Rives, JAGD, AUS

Capt. Isadore Theodore Sklover, DC, AUS
Maj. David Deaderick Wendell, (Capt. Res.) SC, AUS

Maj. Edwin Lyman Mayall, JAGD, AUS
1st Lt. Guy B. Stinson (2nd Lt., Res.) Inf. AUS

1st Lt. Curtis William Blaser, AUS
Lt. Col. Claude Emmanuel Fernandez, (Capt.) Inf., ORC

Maj. Robert Wayne Green, AC, AUS
Capt. Waldemar Ernst Hinc, (1st Lt., Res.) Ch., USA

Capt. Fredrik S. Weiss, AC
Capt. Alice Wenck, AGD (WAC)

Lt. Col. (Capt.) Charles P. Williamson, FA
Lt. Col. Robb M. Winsborough, AUS

1st Lt. Andrew T. Wolfson, AC
1st Lt. William D. Wright, FA

Maj. Kenneth W. Young, AUS
Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Chas. C. Adams, III, FA

Capt. Charles L. Ashlock, TC
Capt. Maurice J. August, QMC

Maj. Rollin S. Bailey, QMC
Lt. Col. Eliot K. Bartholomew, TC

1st Lt. David E. Basham, Jr., AGD
Lt. Col. George B. Bennett, Ord. Dept.

Lt. Col. George C. Bergman, MC
1st Lt. William Bijur, SC

2nd Lt. Edward M. Caine, SC
1st Lt. William H. Callaway, QMC

Lt. Col. (2nd Lt.) John W. Childs, AC
Capt. Michael Chritzko, QMC

1st Lt. Rosslyn E. Coll, SC
1st Lt. Russell B. Cross, TC

Lt. Col. George I. Davis, GSC, AUS
1st Lt. Paul A. Dols, SC

Col. Kingman Douglas, AC
Capt. Drue A. Dunn, TC

2nd Lt. Earl B. Dusenbery, SC
Capt. (1st Lt.) Harvey S. Ford, FA

1st Lt. Bonnie A. French, TC
Maj. Donald P. Frey, TC

Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Chas. E. Geng, QM
Col. John D. Gillett, AC

Capt. (2nd Lt.) Donald S. Goldeen, TC
Col. Sydney W. Gould, TC

Capt. Lorenzo M. Grandy, TC
Maj. (1st Lt.) Ralph E. Hall, CWS

Capt. Robert B. Hanna, Jr., SC
Maj. Oliver H. Haskell, FD

Capt. John E. Heft, SC
Capt. Albert Hender, TC

Capt. Leonard H. Jaeger, QMC
Lt. Col. (2nd Lt.) Godfrey W. Kauffmann, FA

1st Lt. (2nd Lt.) Harold S. Klein, Inf.
Capt. Erwin O. Kruegel, QMC

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. Frances L. Johnson, AGD, (WAC)
 1st Lt. Baruch D. Kaplan, QMC
 Col. John T. King, MC
 Lt. Col. Edward C. Lapping, GSC
 1st Lt. George E. Larison, AUS
 Lt. Col. James F. Lawrence, AUS
 1st Lt. Robert H. Lee, AGD
 Maj. Gordon M. Levine, QMC
 Capt. William H. Lloyd, OD
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Paul Losick, CWS
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) John R. Loveless, AC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) Arthur G. Lund, QMC
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Elliot B. Lyon, QMC
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Clarence C. McGraw, SC
 Col. (Maj.) Walter J. Mearis, SC
 1st Lt. Springs R. Moore, jr., AC
 Lt. Col. Cyril C. Morgan, AUS
 Maj. James K. Morris, MIS
 Capt. Dorothy O. Namias, AGD (WAC)
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) William L. Nelson, OD
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) Robert B. Nichols, SC
 Maj. John W. O'Boyle, GSC, AUS
 1st Lt. Edward T. Paceone, AGD
 Capt. Grant A. Patten, jr., AC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) John L. Porter, jr., Cav.
 Col. Curtis G. Pratt, OD
 Maj. Fred Radakovich, CE
 1st Lt. Clyde W. Rine, AGD
 2nd Lt. Marcel Robich, AUS
 Col. (Capt.) Walter J. Rosengren, SC
 Maj. Scott G. Rigby, GSC, AUS
 Maj. Robert F. Rushin, AUS
 Lt. Col. Paul L. Salsgiver, AGD
 Capt. Tom Sather, Inf.
 Lt. Col. Robert N. Sawyer, AUS
 Col. Louis C. Scherer, GSC, AUS
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) Burton E. Schwind, AC
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Harold R. Seykota, OD
 Maj. Hartley P. Smith, OD
 Lt. Col. Lyle M. Spencer, AUS
 Lt. Col. John H. Starr, AC
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Herbert L. Stern, jr., AC
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Matthew C. Stewart, Inf.
 Maj. (1st Lt.) Frederick R. Tansill, Inf.
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Mark L. Thompson, SC
 Maj. Dewitt E. Untermeyer, AUS
 Capt. Irving A. Verschoor, CAC
 Capt. Harry E. Russell, jr., Inf.
 Lt. Col. James N. Rutledge, AC
 2nd Lt. Joseph G. Barbare, CE
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) Clarence S. Betz, CE
 Capt. Ray W. Bonta, AC
 Capt. Amory H. Bradford, AUS
 Maj. Donald S. Bussey, GS
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Carrol O. Buttrill, CWS
 Capt. Harry S. Casler, AC
 1st Lt. Ira H. Cisin, AUS
 Capt. (2nd Lt.) William Rowe Clark, CE
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) William M. Cobb, OD
 Capt. Don Olin Cummings, QMC
 Lt. Col. (Capt.) Gerald H. Teasley, MC

Maj. (2nd Lt.) William M. Teeter, OD
 Capt. (1st Lt.) Franklin K. Van Zandt, CE
 Maj. Martin M. Wess, AUS
 Maj. Thomas S. White, jr., FD
 Ch. (Maj.) (1st Lt.) Carl Wilberding, USA
 Maj. (Capt.) Francis K. Wilson, CE
 Lt. Col. George S. Witters, CE
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Richard J. Wood, FA
 Maj. Alfred Popkess, QMC
 Capt. Edward W. Rider, jr., OD
 2nd Lt. Edwin P. Romanowski, Cav.
 1st Lt. John L. Sandlin, SC
 Capt. Edmund S. Simpson, jr., OD
 Maj. John H. Stark, jr., TC
 Capt. Charles M. Stouffer, SC
 Lt. Col. Charles G. Strang, CE
 Capt. Keith D. Tarrant, OD
 Capt. James R. Thompson, SC
 Maj. Patrick F. Tiernan, TC
 Maj. Brooks Walker, OD
 1st Lt. Jack W. White, CE
 Lt. Col. Arthur M. Wood, AC
 Maj. Benjamin K. Wyatt, CE
 Capt. Harry D. Yates, AGD
 Capt. John J. Zivelli, CWS
 Maj. (1st Lt.) John F. Lane, OD
 Capt. Arnold W. G. Larson, OD
 1st Lt. Edward N. Lippincott, TC
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Ernst D. Lundell, OD
 WOJG William L. McClelland, USA
 Lt. Col. (Capt.) Arthur S. Macke, TC
 Capt. Mary C. Martin, QMC, (WAC)
 Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Adelbert L. Menges, QMC
 Capt. Edgar R. Morphy, TC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) John E. Moyer, jr., CE
 1st Lt. Margaret Ames Myers, AGD (WAC)
 1st Lt. Phillip M. Nelson, TC
 Capt. Garven S. Nesbitt, CE
 Lt. Col. Eldon Nichols, SC
 Maj. Maurice C. Norman, FD
 Maj. John W. J. O'Dea, CE
 Maj. Edward E. Nuse, jr., AGD
 1st Lt. Walter B. Peyton, AGD
 Capt. Melbourne L. Coltharp, AC
 Capt. John E. Cudd, TC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) David F. Culbertson, SC
 Maj. William H. Culbertson, OD
 Maj. (1st Lt.) Wilson A. Daberk, SC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) Elmer W. Downard, QMC
 Capt. Cecil G. Dunlap, OD
 1st Lt. Robert S. Eastin, JAGD
 1st Lt. Alfred L. Elliot, SC
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) John E. Fellowes, OD
 Maj. Herbert M. Fish, jr., QMC
 Maj. (2nd Lt.) Edward R. Fiske, jr., OD
 Capt. Robert J. Glasser, CAC
 Maj. (1st Lt.) Robert B. Hamilton, QMC
 Capt. Martin F. Kennedy, OD
 Col. (Maj.) Jefferson E. Kidd, AGD
 2nd Lt. Mary Carson Kuschke, WAC
 Maj. Allie A. Lane, TC
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Capt. Jonathan B. Bingham, AUS
Capt. Harry L. Bogg, AGD
1st Lt. Arthur W. Bradac, CE
Maj. Theodore F. Bradley, CWS
Lt. Col. Wiley E. Brown, OD
Maj. (1st Lt.) Byron B. Burnes, Inf.
Lt. Col. Albert E. Champney, OD
2nd Lt. Louis Chan, CE
Lt. Col. (Capt.) Stedman Chandler, Inf.
Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Nathan B. Chenault, jr., OD

Capt. George C. Church, CAC
Capt. Norman T. Power, CE
Capt. Alex T. Prengel, SC
Capt. F. Blair Preston, SC
Maj. Edmond C. Pusey, QMC
1st Lt. James N. Ramsey, CE
Lt. Col. (Capt.) John B. Richmond, AGD
Col. (1st Lt.) Hamilton Robinson, GSC, FA
Capt. Adolf H. Roessling, CE
Capt. Leo F. Sanders, AGD
1st Lt. Basil L. Saunders, CE
Capt. Willard A. Shank, OD
Maj. (1st Lt.) Joseph N. Shriver, jr., JAGD
Maj. (1st Lt.) Lamar C. Sledge, CE
Maj. Francis J. Smith, CE
2nd Lt. Harold W. Starr, AUS
1st Lt. W. C. Strickland, jr., AUS
Lt. Col. Charles W. McAnally, JAGD
Capt. Francis M. McClain, QMC
1st Lt. Daniel J. McCarthy, AC
1st Lt. Thomas E. McCune, AC
Maj. (2nd Lt.) Arthur J. McLaughlin, JAG
Capt. Verlin L. Miller, SC
2nd Lt. Sherman L. Miner, SC
Lt. Col. Oscar A. Moldenhauer, Inf.
1st Lt. Alfred Morgan, MI
Lt. Col. George Muchnic, SC
Maj. David H. Munroe, AUS
Capt. Cecil F. Mynatt, FA
Col. (Capt.) Robert E. Oberholtzer, GSC, Inf.

Col. James G. O'Connor, OD
Capt. Kathryn F. Painton, MAC, (WAC)
Lt. Col. (1st Lt.) Thomas Pennington, CE
Capt. Thomas M. Phifer, AGD
Maj. Wayne F. Daugherty, CAC
1st Lt. John M. Deegan, SC
Capt. Fred O. Erbe, AC
Capt. (1st Lt.) Walter P. Freytag, SC
Maj. James T. Gilbert, jr., MC
Capt. William G. Goldsmith, CMP
Maj. (Capt.) Laurie C. Green, MI
1st Lt. John A. Gwynne, CE
Capt. James D. Hammett, QMC
1st Lt. Paul T. Hamill, Inf.
Capt. David S. Hecht, JAGD
2nd Lt. Burrows Hunt, SC
Lt. Col. Charles D. Jewell, CE
Capt. William E. Johnson, jr., SC
1st Lt. Bertram Kerman, QMC
Maj. (1st Lt.) Roman C. Leslie, OD
1st Lt. Henry C. Lowenhaupt, AGD
Maj. Chris Harold Anderson, TC, AUS
1st Lt. C. E. Boydston, QMC, AUS
Capt. Robert Ernest Buckley, CE, AUS
Capt. Wilburn P. Clifton, MC, AUS
Capt. Barney Lavern Daniels, TC, AUS
Maj. Ellis Edward Furr, (1st Lt. Res.) (Inf.) AC, AUS
Capt. Sam W. Gandy, DC, AUS
Maj. Leonard William Gover, TC, AUS
Lt. Col. Ronald Irving Harry, QMC, AUS
1st Lt. Edward J. Kassouf, AC, AUS
1st Lt. Charles Edward Lowe, FA, AUS
Capt. Leeland Wayne Van Laningham, AC, AUS

RETIRED

Maj. Ella Huey, ANC
Col. Raymond E. Shum, Inf.
2nd Lt. Beverly J. Golden, ANC
Col. Eric M. Wilson, Inf.
Col. William W. Belcher, FA
Lt. Col. Henry B. Lavery, MC
Col. George P. Senef, FA
Lt. Col. James E. Vickers, MC
Col. William S. Bowen, CAC
Prof. (Col.) Chauncey L. Fenton, USMA
Lt. Col. Elton W. Ringsak, Inf.
Col. Hermet M. Pool, Inf.
2nd Lt. Lois Hudson, ANC
1st Lt. Ena M. Morris, ANC
1st Lt. Bernice D. Seidenfeld, ANC
Lt. Col. William H. Collette, Inf.
Col. David H. Kennedy, AC
Col. Richard C. Birmingham, Inf.
Col. Elias E. Cooley, MC
Col. Allen Kimberley, CAC
Col. Royal K. Stacey, MC
Col. Maurice B. Willett, CWS
Lt. Col. James G. Renno, SC
Capt. Edna Schraeder, ANC
Col. Alfred V. Ednie, Inf.
Col. George F. Bloomquist, Inf.
1st Lt. Jessie Austin, ANC
Col. David S. Seaton, AC
1st Lt. Erna L. Belmont, ANC
Col. Joseph L. Tupper, Inf.
1st Lt. Ann L. Sadowsky, ANC
1st Lt. Frances R. Cox, ANC
1st Lt. Myra V. Burris, ANC
Lt. Col. Henry R. Brewerton, CAC
2nd Lt. Elizabeth L. Allen, ANC
2nd Lt. Winnie O. D. Brubaker, ANC
Col. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Cav.
Col. William V. Davis, CAC
Maj. Roy G. Cuno, AC

RESIGNED

Maj. Bernard P. Haley, (1st Lt.) (Inf.) Cav.

CHANGE OF NAME

Lt. Col. Eric J. Schellenberger, CE, to Eric J. Belmont.
Maj. Max Harry Diugatch, DC, to Max Howard Douglas.
Maj. Elizabeth Butterfield Gilbert, WAC, to Elizabeth Butterfield Hale.
Maj. Terrell C. Hollida, AGD, to Terrell Coe Holliday.
Maj. Samuel Schenfeld, MC, to Samuel Clayton.
Capt. George Ditelberg, AUS, to George Dytel.
Capt. Mitchell Greenfield Goldstein, MC, to Mitchell Greenfield Garren.
Capt. Thore John Nordvik, MAC, to John Thore Nordvik.
Capt. John Weintraub, DC, to John Warren.

1st Lt. Max Bayarsky, AC, to Max Bayar.
1st Lt. Vincent Michael Benedetto, AC, to Vincent Michael Bennett.
1st Lt. Ralph Friedman, MC, to Ralph Fredman.
1st Lt. Frank C. Jeschelnik, TC, to Frank C. James.

1st Lt. Steven N. Kocowsky, Cav., to Steven N. Cowel.
1st Lt. Alfred Joseph Lewandowski, AC, to Alfred Joseph Lynn.
1st Lt. Murray Meyrowitz, AC, to Murray Maxwell.

1st Lt. John William Mizera, CWS, to John William Merrick.
1st Lt. Edwin Thomas Szczyplinski, AC, to Edwin Thomas Spencer.

2nd Lt. Bernard Glatstein, TC, to Bernard Gladstone.
2nd Lt. Martin Goldstein, AC, to Martin Gale.

1st Lt. Josephine E. Alberti, ANC, to Josephine Elaine Schreck.
1st Lt. Frances Gallagher, WAC, to Frances Gallagher Davant.

1st Lt. Jane Eleanor Gysegem, ANC, to Jane Gysegem Crosby.
1st Lt. Anna Marie Lohse, ANC, to Anna Marie Pavlicek.

1st Lt. Virginia Mary Morriss, ANC, to Virginia Mary Parrish.
1st Lt. Morris J. Shapovnick, Inf., to Morris J. Sherman.

2nd Lt. Stanley Dworezyn, OD, to Stanley William Dawson.
2nd Lt. Mary Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, ANT, to Mary E. Johnson.

2nd Lt. Mary E. Humphrey, ANC, to Mary E. Bainbridge.
2nd Lt. Francis P. Tomkiewicz, CE, to Francis P. Thomson.

2nd Lt. Gayle R. Wahl, ANC, to Gayle R. W. Davis.
2nd Lt. Flore M. Worthington, ANC, to Flore Worthington Walker.

CWO Dean W. Perez, to Dean W. Perry.
Maj. Abraham Bender, AC, to Alfred Bender.

Capt. Janet Nash Van De Velde, WAC, to Janet E. Nash.
1st Lt. Evelyn M. Graver, WAC, to Evelyn G. Dutton.

1st Lt. G. Lillian Halekas, ANC, to G. Lillian Halekas Forsyth.
1st Lt. Mikell N. Hancock, WAC, to Mikell Nelle Bowen.

1st Lt. Margie L. Jones, ANC, to Margie Jones White.
1st Lt. Rubin Kuntzman, AC, to Robert Reuben Kemp.

1st Lt. Rosa Tranquilla Lezoli, ANC, to Rosa Tranquilla Lezoli Greene.
1st Lt. Marjorie Mercedes Mochinsky, ANC, to Marjorie M. Sanford.

1st Lt. Elizabeth Wilson, PT, to Elizabeth Wilson Van Slyck.
2nd Lt. Antonia Bastis, ANC, to Antonia Bastis Doyle.

2nd Lt. Philip Joseph Budrewicz, MAC, to Philip Joseph Budd.
2nd Lt. Mary Jane Conlin, ANC, to Mary J. Conlin Foster.

2nd Lt. Charlotte Marie Goad, ANC, to Charlotte Goad Manning.
2nd Lt. Loretta H. Kiley, ANC, to Loretta H. Cummins.

2nd Lt. Ruth E. Kivler, ANC, to Ruth K. Lutz.
2nd Lt. Leona M. Kosmac, ANC, to Leona K. Pliztola.

2nd Lt. Mildred Kossey, ANC, to Mildred Kossey Ledbetter.
2nd Lt. Joan C. McInerney, ANC, to Joan C. Sebring.

2nd Lt. Dorothy B. Seaman, ANC, to Dorothy R. Reynolds.
FO Joseph F. Graboski, AC, to Joseph Fred Kohler.

1st Lt. Dorothy H. Blackledge, ANC, to Dorothy Blackledge Deputy.
1st Lt. Norma Dear, PT, to Norma D. Rivlin.

1st Lt. Hilda Marie Halverson, ANC, to Hilda Marie Chamberlain.
1st Lt. Marie C. Mayse, ANC, to Marie Catherine Waltz.

1st Lt. Ellen T. McBride, ANC, to Ellen T. Quirk.
1st Lt. Myrtle Marie Morgan, WAC, to Myrtle Morgan Martin.

1st Lt. Marie Lotty Ullmann, WAC, to Marie Lotty Carey.
1st Lt. Hazel J. Wilson, WAC, to Hazel J. Haight.

1st Lt. Dorothy L. Wood, WAC, to Dorothy

Wood Swart.

2nd Lt. Helen B. Anderson, ANC, to Helen B. Hildebrandt.

2nd Lt. Virginia M. Anderson, PT, to Virginia A. Wilson.

2nd Lt. Corinne A. Baldwin, ANC, to Corinne Baldwin Wiseman.

2nd Lt. Gladys V. Carstens, WAC, to Gladys Carstens Henry.

2nd Lt. Jean L. Gray, ANC, to Jean Laura Richrod.

2nd Lt. Bernice A. Hendrickson, ANC, to Bernice Hendrickson Payne.

2nd Lt. Virginia A. Jones, ANC, to Virginia A. Maiwurm.

2nd Lt. Alwilda E. Short, ANC, to Alwilda E. Reep.

2nd Lt. Elizabeth E. Stroh, ANC, to Elizabeth Stroh Marr.

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Gen. Marshall's Report

Following is a continuation of the publication of the text of the Biennial Report of General of the Army George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army:

Careful planning and husbandry of the Army's meager peacetime resources and the nature of this Nation's machine economy gave the American armies in Europe two good advantages over the German enemy. One of ours was the Garand semi-automatic rifle, which the Germans were never able to duplicate. It is interesting to trace the planning and decisions that gave us the Garand rifle and the tremendous small arms fire power that went with it, noting especially that the War Department program for the Garand was strenuously opposed.

The base of fire of a rifle platoon is its automatic weapons. The riflemen concentrate their fire on the impact area blocked out by the automatics. The base of fire of a United States rifle squad in this war has been its Browning automatic rifle. Prior to the war the Army had several hundred thousand of these weapons in war reserve. The developments of the war indicated it might be well to replace the automatic rifle with another type of small automatic weapon, but if we had, we would have jammed production facilities, replacing a type of weapon already in stock. Instead, it was decided to modify the automatic rifle and devote production to the Garand rifle.

The Germans, on the other hand, shifted their rifle squad automatic weapon to a new type of light machine gun developed just before the war. Their standard rifle at the end of the war was still bolt-operated. They had produced a few semi-automatic rifles but they were never effective and did not reach the battlefield in numbers. In their efforts to improve the firepower of their infantry, the Germans then beat us to quantity production of the machine pistol, which we did not have in large numbers on the battlefields until well near the end of the European war. Our superiority in infantry firepower, stemming from the use of the semi-automatic rifle, was never overcome.

The greatest advantage in equipment the United States has enjoyed on the ground in the fighting so far has been in our multiple-drive motor equipment, principally the jeep and the 2½-ton truck. These are the instruments which have moved and supplied United States troops in battle while the German Army, despite the fearful reputation of its "panzer armies" early in the war still depended heavily on animal transport for its regular infantry divisions. The United States, profiting from the mass production achievements of its automotive industry, made all its forces truck-drawn and had enough trucks left over to supply the British armies with large number of motor vehicles and send tremendous quantities to the Red Army.

The advantage of motor vehicle transport did not become strikingly clear until we had reached the beaches of Normandy. The truck had difficulty in the mountains of Tunisia and Italy, but once ashore in France our divisions had mobility that completely outclassed the enemy. The Germans discovered too late the error of the doctrine which a member of their general staff expressed to General Wedemeyer, then in Berlin, in the late thirties: "The truck has no place on the battlefield." He meant by this that an unarmored vehicle was too vulnerable to be brought within immediate fire areas.

The appearance of an unusually effective enemy weapon, or of a particularly attractive item of enemy equipment usually provoked animated public discussion in this country, especially when stimulated by criticism of the Army's supposed failures to provide the best. Such incidents posed a very difficult problem for the War Department. In the first place, the morale of the fighting man is a matter of primary importance. To destroy his confidence in his weapons or in the higher command is a constant and intense desire of the enemy. The American soldier has a very active imagination and usually, at least for the time being, covets anything new and is inclined to endow the death-dealing weapons of the enemy with extraordinary qualities since any weapon seems much more formidable to the man receiving its fire than to the man delivering it. If given slight encouragement, the reaction can be fatal to the success of our forces. Commanders must always make every effort to show their men how to make better, more effective use of what they have. The technique of handling a weapon can often be made more devastating than the power of the weapon itself. This was best illustrated by the correct, the intended, tactical employment of the United States medium tank.

Another factor involved is the advantage given to the enemy by informing him which of his weapons is hurting us most. And along with this goes the similar embarrassment of not wishing to disclose to the enemy the state of the measures you are most certainly taking to correct any demonstrated weakness in a particular weapon or in armament generally. If a machine gun is found to

(Please turn to Next Page)

With the opening of a police school at Borgfeld, Germany, scheduled for 15 Nov., there will be fourteen large police schools in the United States occupation zone.

Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

jam after one or two bursts or at high altitudes you don't give the enemy this important information. Nor do you wish to sacrifice surprise by advising him in advance of the improved weapon to come or actually in process of deployment.

In some of the public discussions of such matters, criticism was leveled at the Ordnance Department for not producing better weapons. This Department produced with rare efficiency what it was told to produce, and these instructions came from the General Staff of which I am the responsible head, transmitting the resolved views of the officers with the combat troops or air forces, of the commanders in the field.

In the other categories of weapons and equipment of the infantry divisions, machine guns, mortars, artillery, individual equipment, the United States and the German armies were so nearly equal that neither had any marked advantage. The German infantry rocket, the Panzerfaust, had greater hitting power than the United States bazooka which had been developed first. We believe that our use of massed heavy artillery fire was far more effective than the German techniques and clearly outlasted the Japanese. Though our heavy artillery from the 105-mm up was generally matched by the Germans, our method of employment of these weapons has been one of the decisive factors of our ground campaigns throughout the world.

In the field of aircraft armament, United States matériel was excellent. The .50-caliber aircraft machine gun was one of the most reliable weapons of the war. The latest version of this gun had a cyclic rate of 1,200 rounds a minute. The German 30-mm aircraft cannon had as an American counterpart a 37-mm aircraft cannon. The newest version of this United States weapon had a velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds. The Japanese primarily used a 37-mm gun built on obsolete design principles. The 75-mm aircraft cannon which some United States planes carry was a heavier gun than any other air force has ever mounted.

American bombs and the newest fusing and control devices which guide them to their targets had no counterpart. United States heavy military equipment such as tractors, earth-moving machinery, railroads and rolling stock, bridging equipment, and similar items stood the test of battle splendidly.

Radar equipment developed by the United States and Britain was superior to the electronics devices of either Germany or Japan. Our radar instruments, for example, which tracked aircraft in flight and directed the fire of anti-aircraft guns was more accurate than any possessed by the enemy. American radar detection equipment, which picked up planes in the air and ships at sea, had greater range than the German. Japanese radar was greatly inferior.

Great emphasis was placed on airborne radar by the United States and British and the use of this device was a very important factor in the control of the submarine menace. Close personal supervision over this War Department program was exercised by the Secretary of War. Radar bombights together with radio navigational aids permitted accurate bombing of German and Japanese targets under adverse weather conditions.

In the field of amphibious assault craft, the United States and Great Britain made great progress. This resulted from the fact that in every major campaign we waged in this war, we had to cross water and attack enemy-held positions. There was nothing anywhere which compared or even resembled our big landing ships with ramp prows and the dozens of other type craft which have put our armies ashore from North Africa to Okinawa. The initial development of these special types was stimulated by Lord Louis Mountbatten and the staff of the special British Commando forces under his direction.

Not only did the Nation's industrial establishment equip our Army, but it also contributed heavily to the hitting power of the other United Nations. The allocation of military lend-lease matériel to the Allied Powers exceeded a dollar value of 20 billions. A United States armored division can be fully equipped for 34 millions. The equipment of an infantry division represents a dollar expenditure of 10 millions. Translated into these terms, the dollar value of the arms alone turned over to our Allies would equip 588 armored divisions, or 2,000 infantry divisions.

To the British Empire went enough aircraft to equip four air forces the size of our Ninth as it went into action on D-day in Western Europe. At that time the Ninth was the largest air force in the world. American raw materials made possible a large percentage of Britain's own war production. But in addition fully fabricated equipment shipped to Britain in the last two years included 76,737 jeeps, 98,207 trucks, 12,431 tanks, and 1,031 pieces of heavy artillery.

The Soviet Union received thousands of tons of American raw materials to feed its

own factories as well as fully fabricated equipment. In the two years covered by this report we shipped the Soviets 28,356 jeeps, 218,888 trucks, 4,177 tanks, and 252 pieces of heavy artillery. The mobility and supply of the great Red Army was further increased by American locomotives, rails, and rolling stock. Aircraft sufficient to equip two air forces the size of the Ninth were sent to the Soviets.

Almost all of the equipment used by the revitalized French Army, which had 12 fully equipped divisions in action at the time of Germany's surrender, came from the United States. The French tactical air force which largely covered the operations of this Army was also American-equipped.

The amount of aid that could be given to China was curtailed by the limitations of the air route over the high altitudes and storms of the Himalayan Mountains. The Chinese divisions and supporting troops which played a major part in the opening of the Stilwell road were American trained and equipped. The Chinese armies which successfully stopped the Japanese advance short of Chungking and Kunming had some American equipment. Total aid to China now exceeds \$500,000,000, and to this should be added the tremendous expenditures in war resources, planes, and facilities required in India and Burma in order to transport the material into China.

In return for lend-lease arms and matériel, United States forces fighting over the world received reciprocal aid known as reverse lend-lease from those Allies in a position to give it. By the end of 1944 reciprocal aid had reached a dollar value of 4 billions. It consisted largely of housing facilities, base installations, and foodstuffs. During the period of the build-up for the European invasion, United States forces in the British Isles received the equivalent of one shipload of equipment, food, and matériel for every two shipped them from the United States.

Rations of our troops in the United Kingdom were supplemented by 436,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, principally fresh fruits and vegetables, grown in Britain, and tea and cocoa and other products imported from the Empire. For our forces in the Pacific and Asia, Australia supplied 1,835,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs; New Zealand, 800,000,000 pounds; and India, 524,000,000. A large percentage of our base construction in Australia, New Zealand, and India was done under reverse lend-lease. From the British refineries at Abadan, in the Persian Gulf, our forces received 259,000,000 gallons of aviation fuel.

THE TROOPS Manpower Balance

The process of mobilization for this war reached its peak and immediately started to decline with the surrender of Germany. In the summer of 1943 the firm decision was reached to build up the Army to an effective strength of 7,700,000 enlisted men believed necessary to meet our strategic commitments.

At the close of the European war the operating strength of the Army plus ineffective was approximately 8,300,000. The ineffective consisted of 500,000 men undergoing hospitalization, including 100,000 in the process of being discharged because they were no longer fit for either active or limited service, and 100,000 en route overseas as replacements, in all totaling approximately 600,000 men.

This spring, as it became evident that victory in Europe was close at hand, a new strength ceiling of 6,968,000 officers and men were set, based on the requirements of war in the Pacific only. It then became possible to proceed immediately with the demobilization of those individuals who were most entitled to discharge.

The technique for the mobilization of American manpower in this war was unique. The special nature of the war introduced many new factors. Perhaps greater than any other single advantage of the United Nations was the productive capacity of American industry. It was therefore necessary not to cut too deeply into the manpower of the Nation in the process of acquiring the men urgently needed by the Army and the Navy. We had the problems of arming both ourselves and the Allied Nations while, at the same time, we created huge armed forces necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. Furthermore, our lines of communication were to be extended entirely around the world, requiring large forces of men to work them and absorbing even larger forces in transit over the thousands of miles to and fro without profit to the military enterprise.

Fighting across the oceans, we needed a very powerful Navy and a large merchant fleet to transport and maintain our armies and to carry munitions to our Allies. At the same time, it was our purpose to exploit every possible scientific device and technique to secure victory at the smallest cost in lives of our men. These various efforts demanded large numbers of men and women, and necessitated their allocation among the various programs with exceeding care, so that the right numbers of men would be doing the most important things at the most important time. The mere statement of this re-

quirement fails to indicate the exceeding difficulty involved in its application to the special claims of each industry and the demands of each theater commander. To resolve the conflicting requirements posed a most difficult problem for a democracy at war.

It was estimated that the absolute ceiling on the number of American men physically fit for active war service lay between 15 and 16 million. The requirements of the naval and merchant shipping program had to be given a high order of priority. The Army decided to establish its strength ceiling at 7,700,000. Before we could bring the enemy to battle we had to secure our lines of communication and build our training and service installations. Within this total strength of the Army the minimum requirements of the Service Forces were set at 1,751,000. It was decided at the outset that the first offensive blows we could deliver upon the enemy would be through the air, and anticipated that the heavier and more effective our air assault, the sooner the enemy's capacity to resist would be destroyed. So the Air Forces were authorized to bring their strength to 2,340,000 men and were given the highest priority for the best qualified both physically and by educational and technical ability of the military manpower pool.

Each theater of operations had requirements for men over and above those allocated for its armies, air forces, and service installations. The troop basis allowed 423,000 men for these troops which would be directly attached to theater headquarters and major command installations throughout the world.

This left the Ground Forces with a maxi-

mum of 3,186,000 men within the limitations of the 7,700,000 effective troop strength. Yet when we entered the war it was almost impossible to compute accurately how many ground combat troops we would need to win. The precise results to be attained by modern aerial warfare could only be an educated guess.

It was known that we would take our heaviest casualties both from gunfire and disease on the ground where men must fight on the most intimate terms with the enemy. We had to estimate accurately the strength and the quality of the ground forces with which the enemy nations could oppose us, and we also had to estimate with a reasonable degree of accuracy the forces the Allied Nations could put into the battle. From 7 December 1941, until after Stalingrad and El Alamein, it was almost impossible to forecast what would be the results of the seesawing ground battles raging in Eastern Europe and North Africa. In addition, the decisions as to the relative strength of our various combat arms were limited by the capacity of our training establishment, which was then in process of being expanded.

With all these unknown quantities, in early 1942 we established a troop basis of 3,000,000 men which would permit the organization of 71 divisions: 59 infantry (including 18 National Guard), 10 armored, and two cavalry. This force was the largest we then had the ability to train, equip, and provide a nucleus of trained officers and

(Please turn to Page 320)

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The firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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Hexagon Head Cap Screws; Socket Head Cap and Socket Set Screws; Wood Screws—Slotted and Cross Recessed; Aircraft Bolts and Screws (AN specifications); Machine Screws and Sheet Metal Screws, Slotted and Cross Recessed.

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MISC. SUPPLIES FOR NAVY YARDS & STATIONS

Precision Aircraft Engine Parts; Commercial Heat Treating; Plastic Products; Electro-plating; Hydraulic Vises.

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Hexagon Head Cap Screws; Socket Head Cap and Socket Set Screws; Wood Screws—Slotted and Cross Recessed; Aircraft Bolts and Screws (AN specifications); Machine Screws and Sheet Metal Screws, Slotted and Cross Recessed.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

A NUMBER of the surviving heroes of the famed Asiatic Fleet, which in the first months of the global war operated against the Japanese, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Senator Thomas C. Hart of Connecticut and Mrs. Hart at the F Street Club on Tuesday night, 23 October. The deeds of the Fleet, which was under the command of Admiral Hart, are historic, and the influence the Command exerted in slowing down the enemy's advance is acknowledged to have been a contributing factor in his ultimate defeat. It was only after the command passed from Admiral Hart that we suffered heavy losses.

All of the officers were prisoners of war for more than three years, and their experiences were tragic. Before their capture they were in battle from Bataan and Corregidor to and including the Dutch East Indies, in which they acted in accordance with Naval tradition. As guests were; Captain Kenneth Hoeffell, senior Naval officer in Manila Bay and Mrs. Hoeffell; Captain and Mrs. Maher, Commander and Mrs. Galbraith, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Fulton, Lieutenant Commander Dalton, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Rogers, the officers being attached to the cruiser Houston which was sunk in Sunda Straits; Captain Blinn, Commander Antrim and Lieutenant Commanders Wilson and Spears of the destroyer Pope, also sunk when seeking escape en route to the Sunda Straits, and Lieutenant Colonel Brown, who commanded the Marine detachment at Tien Tsin. Additional guests were Colonel and Mrs. John Callan O'Laughlin.

Maj. Gen. George F. Moore, former commander of Corregidor and subsequently a prisoner of war, has returned to Washington and with Mrs. Moore is at the Shoreham Hotel. They were honored at a reception Monday evening by the Coast Artillery Association, at which high ranking officers gathered to greet them. The previous day they were guests of honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Roger Colton at a cocktail party.

Another officer taken prisoner by the Japanese at the same time is Col. Stuart Hamilton, who also has returned to Washington, and on Sunday last arrived at the airport with Mrs. Hamilton to be met by a surprise gathering of old friends. Among the latter was Maj. Gen. William Porter, chief of Chemical Warfare, with whom he had served many times.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Albert Wedemeyer were recent dinner hosts at the Carlton, their ranking guests the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei, and the U. S. Ambassador to China, Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley.

A most enjoyable cocktail party was that given in honor of Admiral Louis E. Denfield, USN, Chief of Naval Personnel by his aide, Lt. Malon C. Courts, USN, and Mrs. Courts, honors being shared by Mrs. Denfield, who came up from her home in Atlanta, Ga., especially for the party and planning to stay on for a week or so.

In the company of some three hundred guests were Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air and Mrs. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hensel, also Admiral and Mrs. James Richardson, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Mitscher, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Ben Moreell, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Richard Edwards, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Edward Cochrane, Rear Adm. and Mrs. George Hussey, jr., Maj. and Mrs. Mathias Corea.

Attending also were Senator and Mrs. Thomas Hart, Senator David I. Walsh, Senator and Mrs. Lister Hill, Senator and Mrs. Walter George, and Senator and Mrs. Saltonstall.

From the House were Representative and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, Representative and Mrs. Albert Thomas, Representative and Mrs. Sterling Cole, Mrs. Edith (Please turn to Next Page)



Bachrach Studios

MRS. ANDREW A. LEMES-HEWSKY,

who before her recent marriage to Ens. Lemes-Hewsky, USN (USNA '45), was Miss Carol S. Pride, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Meville Pride, USN.

Weddings and Engagements

MAJ. GEN. and Mrs. Hugh J. Casey announce the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Adams Casey to Capt. Frank Butner Clay, son of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay.

Miss Casey attended schools in Berlin, Germany and the Philippines and was graduated from William and Mary College in Sept. 1943. Capt. Clay attended Valley Forge Military Academy and is a graduate of West Point, class of 1942. Miss Casey's father, General Casey has been Chief Engineer of the Southwest Pacific under General MacArthur since before Pearl Harbor and is at present on duty in Tokyo.

General Clay was Director of Material on General Somerville's staff during the war, later becoming Deputy to Mr. Byrnes on O. W. M. R. He is now Deputy to General Eisenhower in Berlin.

The fathers of the engaged couple were graduated in the class of 1918 at the United States Military Academy and were also room mates. They have been stationed together at various times, the last time in Manila with the Commonwealth Government at the request of the late President Quezon.

No date has been selected for the wedding as both Miss Casey and Capt. Clay are stationed in Frankfurt, Germany.

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Miss Casey is on duty with the Treasury Department. Capt. Clay joined his regiment at Kasserine Pass and fought with the First Armored Division all through the African and Italian campaigns. He is now on duty with G4, Division Headquarters, Frankfurt, Germany.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver P. Echols, of Washington, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter Mary to Lt. Edwin Bartlett Kerr, USA, son of the late Colonel Kerr who lost his life while on a prison of war ship en route to Japan, January, 1945. Lt. Kerr is now on his way to Japan to join the occupation forces.

Miss Echols was graduated from the National Cathedral School in Washington and is now a sophomore at Vassar College. She was introduced to society last season. She is a granddaughter of the late Prof. William H. Echols of the University of Virginia, and is a cousin of the late Joseph Choate, one-time U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. She is a member of the DAR.

Lieutenant Kerr attended Fishburne Military School in Waynesboro, Va., and Brent Episcopal School in Baguio, Philippine Islands. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1945. A grandson of the late Judge Bartlett Kerr of Illinois, he is a nephew of Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa, head of Romance Languages at Stanford University. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Glen Edgerton of Washington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Diana Trent, to Capt. James Newhall Rothschild, of Ithaca and New York. Miss Edgerton is a graduate of the National Cathedral School for Girls, of Vassar, in the class of '41, and of the Katharine Gibbs School of Boston. She has recently returned from Italy where she spent the past ten months as a secretary with the Office of Strategic Services. Captain Rothschild is an alumnus of Phillips Exeter and of Yale. He was a member of the track team which toured Europe in '39, and was graduated with honors in '41. He has recently returned from two years in North Africa and Italy with the 849th Signal Intelligence Service. The marriage will take place early in December.

Capt. Paul A. E. Flux, (CEC), USN, and Mrs. Flux, of Davisville, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Ens. Joseph Mansfield Phelps, (CEC) USNR. Ensign Phelps is the son of Capt. Joseph Royal Phelps (MC) USN (Ret.) and Mrs. Phelps, of Long Beach, Calif. Miss Flux is a graduate of Cornell University, 1945, a member of Sigma Kappa sorority. Ensign Phelps is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology. Capt. Flux is now on duty as O-in-C at the Sea-Bee's Advance Base Depot at Davisville, R. I.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Jones, jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsa Buckner Jones to Cadet John J. Schmitt, jr., class of 1946, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Miss Jones is a graduate of Gulf Park (Please turn to Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

22 Oct. 1945

Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen, USN, has been spending a short leave at his home, Mas-Que Farm, on Spa Road.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Kirkpatrick of Yorktown, Va., were week-end guests of Mrs. James A. Logan at her home on King George St.

Capt. and Mrs. Beverly Pollard entertained at a cocktail party last Sunday morning in celebration of their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Commo. and Mrs. Horace D. Clarke of the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., have been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Elderidge at their home on Murray Hill.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Royal Joslin left last Sunday for Cambridge, Mass. Their young daughter will remain for a short time with Mrs. Joslin's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Laurence T. DuBose, at their home on Weems Creek.

Lt. and Mrs. George C. Bullard are visiting Lieutenant Bullard's uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Halpine, at their home on Taney Ave.

Mrs. Larson, wife of Capt. William Larson, USN, left last week to visit relatives in Philadelphia for a few weeks before going to San Francisco to join Captain Larson.

Rear Adm. William Fletcher, USN-Ret., was a visitor in Annapolis during Centennial Week, and was accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Fletcher, and his grand-son.

Capt. and Mrs. Vincent Godfrey had as their house guests during the Centennial week-end, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Landis of Oakley, Orange, Va. Mr. Landis is a graduate of the class of 1915, Naval Academy; and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rockwell of Philadelphia, Mr. Rockwell also being a graduate of the 1915 class, Naval Academy.

Mrs. Owens, widow of the late Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained at dinner last Thursday night in honor of Capt. Winfield Scott, USN, and Capt. David Hurt, USN, both officers having recently returned to their homes here after four years in Japanese prisons. About thirty guests were present.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

22 Oct. 1945

The ladies of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation Officers' Wives Club participated in a colorful dessert card party Tuesday, 16 Oct., at the club in Wilmington. The afternoon was planned by Mrs. Robert Shidler, Social Chairman, and her committee, consisting of Mrs. C. C. Allemen, Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Arnold, Mrs. G. Waters, Mrs. E. Upland, Mrs. F. J. Donovan and Mrs. B. A. Glosband.

After the presentation of game prizes, ice cream and cake were served. The refreshment table was beautifully arranged with a large basketful of dahlias and cat-tails as a centerpiece.

Mrs. B. A. Merchant, active chairman, presided at a short business meeting which followed the games. A lovely gift was presented to Mrs. James K. Herbert, honorary chairman, and wife of General Herbert, commanding officer of the Los Angeles Port of Embarkation. The gift was given in appreciation of the time and attention Mrs. Herbert has given the club also in congratulation of the recent promotion of General Herbert.

A nominating committee was selected to prepare a roster of candidates for the Nov. election of officers. Those on the nominating committee are, Mrs. C. C. Allemen, Mrs. Greg Thompson, Mrs. O. D. Smith, Mrs. R. P. Bishop, Mrs. E. Upland, Mrs. F. H. Warren, Mrs. Frank Gay, Mrs. F. M. Purdy and Capt. Elizabeth Haggarty U. S. A. Nurse Corp.

Mrs. J. Kilpatrick, vice chairman of the Red Cross announced plans to organize a volunteer group from the L. A. P. E. Officers' Wives, to wrap Christmas gifts for the men overseas. This group will be activated to work the week of Nov. 5.

Distinguished guests of the afternoon, guests of Mrs. R. A. Merchant, were The Honorable Lian Wilfred-Regan, daughter of Sir Wilfred Regan, and The Honorable Patricia Shirefs-Yelland, both of Sussex, England. Both young ladies were decorated by the British Government for their Red Cross work in New Guinea.

NORFOLK, VA.

25 Oct. 1945

Navy Day 27 Oct., will be celebrated at the Commissioned Officers Club, 325 West Freemason Street. Beginning at noon, the club will hold open house for Naval Officers and wives, all of whom will be honored guests. The club is sponsored by the Norfolk Women's Council of the Navy League, Mrs. Oscar Smith and Mrs. C. J. Andrews as heads.

An informal dance for the officers of the Third Fleet and other junior officers in this area was enjoyed recently in the Larchmont school auditorium. These interesting affairs are given each month under the sponsorship of the Garden Clubs of Norfolk and the Recreation Bureau.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas Copenhaver, of Edgewood, Charleston, W. Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Grant Copenhaver, Lt. (jg)SC(W) USNR, to Lt. Comdr. Harold Webster Smith, SC USNR, son of Mrs. James Emile Smith of Waterbury, Conn., and the late Mr. Smith. The wedding will take place 10 November in Our Lady of Victory Chapel in the Naval Operating Base.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Corbett, of Wilmington, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Irving Corbett, to Maj. Hunter Clemens Phelan, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter C. Phelan of Bay Colony, Virginia Beach, formerly of Montclair, N. J., and New York. The wedding is planned for early December.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward O. Mancees were hosts on Wednesday afternoon at a cocktail party given at the Aviation Officers Club, Breezy Point, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas McCloy, who will leave in the near future for Miami, Fla., where Captain McCloy has been ordered for duty. The party was also in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. Syd Willbanks of Little Rock, Ark., who are guests of Captain and Mrs. McCloy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Banks Haley of Albany, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Ann Haley, to Lt. Joseph M. Scherberger, AAF, of Norfolk and Bedford, Mass., son of Comdr. Frederick Scherberger, jr., USN, and Mrs. Scherberger of Norfolk. The marriage will take place in early November.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gary, jr., of Baltimore announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Franklin Gary, to Ens. Richard Pendleton Hall, USN, son of Mrs. P. Henry Hall of Baltimore and the late Mr. Hall. No date has been set for the wedding.

Capt. and Mrs. Eugene V. Jobe and small son have arrived from Harrisburg, Pa., and are visiting relatives in Portsmouth before Captain Jobe leaves for duty in China.

Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, jr., USN, and Mrs. Brumby, are visiting Commander Brumby's parents, Admiral and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby at their home in Beechwood Place.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Nourse Rogers and Miss Margaret Chase Smith.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. James H. Doolittle, Rear Adm. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. G. Bowen, and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Powers were in the company gathered to bid farewell to Air Commodore F. R. Banks, who was host on the eve of his departure for England. The British Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air and Lady Mary Abel Smith were also present as were Rear Adm. and Mrs. L. B. Richardson, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sallada, Commo. and Mrs. Lewis Strauss, Mrs. De Witt C. Ramsey, Col. Sir Vivian Gabriel and Parker Van Zandt.

Mrs. Spencer Aiken, wife of Gen. Aiken, on Gen. MacArthur's staff in the Pacific, has gone to Florida to spend some time with her daughter, but will return to Washington next month.

Mrs. William H. Pressley, jr., widow of Lt. Col. Pressley, USA, and small daughter, Hulit, have recently returned to Washington, D. C., and are living at apartment 209, 3511 Davenport St., N.W.

Mrs. A. T. Smith, the widow of General

Smith, has returned to Washington, D. C., from California where she spent the summer with Mrs. Moseley Harris.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

College, Gulfport, Miss., and of Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.

Cadet Schmitt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Schmitt of Secaucus, N. J., and is a graduate of the New York Military Academy.

The wedding will take place in the West Point Chapel immediately after Cadet Schmitt's graduation in June.

The marriage of Miss Daria Devine, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Devine, to Lt. James Austin Stehle, USMC, was solemnized Wednesday, 12 September at 4:30 in the afternoon at the Post Chapel at Fort McPherson, with Chaplain Frederick Hunt officiating. Lieutenant Stehle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stehle of Chicago.

A musical program was presented by Cpl. Bowers, Chapel Organist, and Miss Martha Tigner, Wesleyan Conservatory student and former class-mate of the bride. The Chapel was beautifully decorated with ferns, white roses and white gladioli and cathedral candelabra holding white tapers.

John J. Stehle, jr., of Chicago, served as his brother's best man. The bridegroomsmen were Lt. Grover Steffey, of Chicago; Earl Putnam Bartlett, jr., of Atlanta, formerly of New Orleans; Dr. Cecil Ward Parker, of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. Earl Putnam Bartlett, sr., of New Orleans.

Mrs. Cecil Ward Parker, the former Betty Ann Bartlett of New Orleans, and cousin of the bride, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Frances Wright, Roberta Leathermon and Jane Hoebe of Atlanta, and Miss Hazel Rees of Jacksonville, Florida, another former class-mate of the bride.

The bride entered with her father by whom she was given in marriage. She wore a lovely gown of lace-trimmed French net featuring a closely fitted bodice, and wide full skirt extending into a court train fashioned with panels of net edged in lace. Her veil of illusion, finger tip length, was caught to her hair with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, white roses and stephanotis. Her only ornament was a diamond necklace, a family heirloom.

Immediately following the ceremony Colonel and Mrs. Devine entertained at a reception at the Officers' Club.

Later in the evening Lieutenant Stehle and his bride left for a wedding trip to New Orleans and Chicago.

They will reside in Ottumwa, Iowa, where Lieutenant Stehle is on duty.

Lt. Arthur Corydon Nagle, Air Corps, AUS, whose engagement to Miss Alice Ingersoll, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Royal Eason Ingersoll was announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week,

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM



General James Harbord first thought of it...told the President of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula might be for officers in the service to retire to. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, with a healthful, year-round climate, it offers every facility for sports and social activities.

The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Members are elected; then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,000 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month.

Full details upon request

MONTEREY PENINSULA COUNTRY CLUB
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Army and Navy Journal

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is on military furlough from the State Department, and has been Personnel Staff Officer in Headquarters, Army Air Forces, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. As soon as he returns the wedding will take place.

Admiral and Mrs. Ingersoll reside at the Kennedy Warren but are at present in San Francisco where he is Commander of the Western Sea Frontier. Formerly he was Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Miss Ingersoll attended the Holton Arms School and is a graduate of the Washington College of Music. She has studied piano with Edwin Hughes in New York and last year was a member of the faculty of the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y. Several seasons ago Miss Ingersoll made her debut here. She is a member of the Tau Omicron Phi Service Sorority and the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy.

Lieutenant Nagle attended Drake University and was graduated from Georgetown University, receiving a Bachelor of Science, Degree of Honors, School of Foreign Service. He received the Bronze Star for Meritorious achievement in Italy.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators have requests for the addresses of the following army officers and army officers' wives. We should appreciate your sending any you know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Elijah G. Arnold (Mildred), Col., Inf.; Mrs. Theodore Bogart (Eleanor), Col.; Mrs. Louis A. Dayton, Col., AC; 1st Lt. R. R. Frazier, formerly Co. C, 82nd CMT, BR MTZ; Mrs. George R. Hedge (Ernestine), Col., Inf. (Ret.); Mr. J. Beeson Hunt, (Mary), Col., FA; Mrs. Herbert D. Johnston (Betty), Capt., AC; Col. D. H. Hudelson; Miss Winifred Koenig, daughter of Col. Wm. A. Koenig, CAC; Mrs. Ward Luentzel, Lt., AC; Mrs. Gordon P. Larson, Lt. Col., QMC; Mrs. Henri A. Luebbeman, Col., FA, deceased; Mrs. John Pugh (Louise), Col., Cav.; Mrs. Frank Sharpless (Zola), Col.; Maj. K. F. Tom, AC, formerly Honolulu, T. H.; Mrs. Russell Vernon Venable (Florence), Col., Inf., (Ret.)



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Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Page 317)

noncommissioned officers. In mid-1942, when the original build-up in the United Kingdom for the invasion of France and the North African operation began to take shape, we found we needed more and still more service troops. The demand was insatiable. The over-all strength of the Army by the end of the year had increased to 5,397,674 men. Throughout 1942, however, the planners were at work estimating the requirements for 1943 which we believed would carry the Army to its peak of mobilization and would give us the necessary strength to force a victorious decision. The projection was 8,248,000 officers and men. At first it was estimated this would provide the Army with 105 divisions. Later it became evident that the men for only 100 divisions could be found within this strength. By the middle of 1943 we determined that this projected mobilization might impose too great a strain on the Nation's manpower. If all of the ambitious efforts planned for the global war were to remain in balance. Fortunately for our dilemma, Stalingrad was now past history and the great Soviet armies were showing a steadily increasing offensive power. The ceiling was therefore reduced to 7,700,000 shortly after the TRIDENT Conference in Washington, the meeting at which the over-all strategy became sufficiently firm to permit more precise planning. This amounted to a reduction of 548,000 men. The projected number of divisions was reduced to 90, including three special or "light" divisions that were being trained for jungle and mountain warfare. Later the 2d Cavalry Division, then in North Africa, was inactivated to provide urgently required service troops to support the amphibious landing in southern France. At the same time the Air Forces mobilization was fixed at 273 combat groups containing five very heavy bombardment (B-29's and 32's), 96 heavy bombardment (Flying Fortresses and Liberators), 26 medium bombardment, 8 light bombardment, 87 fighter, 27 troop carrier, and 24 reconnaissance groups.

In the face of it this appeared to be a critically small ground force for a nation as large as ours. Germany with a prewar population of 80,000,000 was mobilizing 313 divisions. Japan was putting 120 in the field; Italy 70; Hungary 23; Rumania 17; Bulgaria 18. Among the major Allies, the Soviets had a program for more than 550

divisions; the British for more than 50; the Chinese more than 300, though their divisional strength was often little more than regimental according to our method of computation. We were, however, second of the Allies in the mobilization of men and women for military service, third among all the belligerent nations. The Soviet war effort was putting 22,000,000 men and women into the fight. By the time of their defeat, the Germans had mobilized 17,000,000. Our peak mobilization for the military services was 14,000,000. The British Empire mobilized 12,000,000; China 6,000,000.

This war brought an estimated total of 93,000,000 men and women of the Axis and United Nations into the conflict. And fortunately for us the great weight of numbers was on the side of the United Nations. Total Allied mobilization exceeded 62,000,000; total enemy mobilization, 30,000,000. The figures show how heavily the United States was concentrating on aerial warfare, on the production and movement of arms for its own troops and those of its Allies, and the meaning in terms of manpower of waging war from 3,000 to 9,000 miles from our shores.

Our ground strength was, for the size of our population, proportionately much smaller than that of the other belligerents. On the other hand it was, in effect, greater than a simple comparison of figures would indicate, for we had set up a system of training individual replacements that would maintain 89 divisions of ground troops and 273 combat air groups at full effective strength, enabling these units to continue in combat for protracted periods. In past wars it had been the accepted practice to organize as many divisions as manpower resources would permit, fight those divisions until casualties had reduced them to bare skeletons, then withdraw them from the line and rebuild them in a rear area. In 1918 the AEF was forced to reduce the strength of divisions and finally to disband newly arrived divisions in France in order to maintain the already limited strength of those engaged in battle. The system we adopted for this war involved a flow of individual replacements from training centers to the divisions so they would be constantly at full strength. The Air Forces established a similar flow to replace combat casualties and provide relief crews.

This system enabled us to pursue tremendous naval and shipping programs, the air bombardment programs and unprecedented, almost unbelievable, production and supply programs, and at the same time to gather the strength necessary to deliver the knock-out blows on the ground. There were other

advantages. The more divisions an Army commander has under his control, the more supporting troops he must maintain and the greater are his traffic and supply problems. If his divisions are fewer in number but maintained at full strength, the power for attack continues while the logistical problems are greatly simplified.

When we had planned the size of the Army it had been impossible to foresee all of the ways in which the circumstances of waging three-dimensional war over the world would drain our manpower. It was clear that in this, as in all wars, men would fall victim to enemy action and disease; others would become ineffective because of sheer nervous and physical weariness that comes after long months of active participation in battle. But since the nature and technique of war, if not the fundamentals, are ever-changing, it is impossible to forecast casualties in one war from the experience of past ones. Both the intensity and the nature of our casualties have varied from month to month throughout this war, depending on the terrain and climate in which our forces were fighting and the quality of enemy resistance. One error was discovered it required months to correct it because of the days and distances between the training camps in the United States and the battle fronts of the world. Yet the necessity of estimating approximately a year in advance the numbers of men that would be needed in the various elements of the Army and the total over-all strength required that both the casualty rates and the requirements for transportation, rest, and rehabilitation be forecast accurately.

Some of the forecasts were accurate; others were not. An exact forecast of the rate of ground force attrition had to be tied directly to the effectiveness of such factors as aerial bombardment, artillery, enemy morale, enemy fighting ability, and a myriad others that defied long-range calculation. As the war progressed we learned, by unceasing study of the experience we were gaining daily, what to expect in specific situations. But even here these calculations could never be made absolute. After the North African campaign, it seemed that we could reasonably expect heavy casualties in our armored units. So in preparation for the Sicilian operation we built up a sizable backlog of tank drivers and crewmen and at the same time geared the training program in the United States to this expectation.

But once ashore in Sicily our armor raced around the island against feeble opposition and received few casualties. Then we moved directly into the battle for Italy's jagged terrain, where armor was difficult to employ, and found ourselves with a surplus of armor personnel and a critical shortage of infantrymen for the job of clearing a clever and stubborn enemy out of positions ideal for defense.

The final manpower crisis occurred during the prolonged and very heavy fighting in the fall of 1944 and the winter of 1944-45, both in Europe and in the Philippines. However, our own tribulations of this nature were much less serious, it is believed, than those of our Allies and certainly of the German enemy, whose divisions at times were reduced below 5,000.

In the Siegfried Line fighting prior to the final advance to the Rhine, the weather was atrocious and most of the troops had been continuously engaged since the landing in Normandy in June. The lack of port facilities prior to the opening of Antwerp to Allied shipping made it impossible to maintain divisions in normal corps reserve and thus permit the rotation of units between the fighting line and comfortable billets in rear areas. Divisions for this purpose were available in England and in northwestern France, but the state of the railroads and the flow of supplies made it impossible to maintain them at the front. All this resulted in a great strain on the fighting troops, and when a shortage in replacements was added, the situation grew very serious. It was just at this moment that the Germans launched their final offensive effort in the Ardennes.

This shortage in replacements at such a vital moment was the final effect of long-accumulating circumstances. The Army's manpower balance had been disturbed in the fall of 1943 by shortages in deliveries of inductees by the Selective Service System, which amounted during one 3-month period to about 100,000 men. A second factor was the miscalculation after North Africa that resulted in too many men being trained for the armored forces, the artillery and special troops, and too few by far for the infantry. Another factor was our failure in the early phases of the war to compensate in the over-all strength ceiling for the number of men who would be required to fill the long overseas pipelines and the time involved between the completion of the training of the individual in the United States and his final arrival in the division. Still another was the heavy pressure brought to bear on the War Department to hold down or reduce its demands for manpower. It will be recalled that for more than a year a rather vigorous attack was maintained against the War Department's estimates of manpower requirements. This limited our ability to get the men we needed when we needed

them.

The Air Forces became involved in their own special type of imponderables. It was found that casualties suffered in the air had a serious reaction on the fighting effectiveness unless they were replaced the same day. Vacant chairs at mess had an unexpectedly depressing effect on the survivors of heavy fighting. The strain of frequent missions produced an unanticipated degree of fatigue which required relief crews in addition to the normal complement. It was finally found necessary during the period of the Eighth Air Force's heaviest fighting and losses to provide three combat crews per operating plane and to return the men to the United States after 25 missions. In the Mediterranean where the losses at this time were much lighter, 50 missions could be flown before the strain demanded the relief of the crews.

For a considerable period in the southwest Pacific and in the Aleutian Islands, the Air Forces carried an almost intolerable burden of fighting and endurance. The climate, the isolation; the insufficiency of numbers in the face of Japanese opposition all combined to make necessary a heavy increase in replacements.

Another unknown factor was discovered in the tropical regions. It was found that the ground service crews had to work all night virtually every night in maintaining their planes, and were consequently exposed to the malarial mosquito during her most active hours. These men suffered so much from over-fatigue and the cumulative effect of heavy doses of atabrine that their replacement for recuperation became necessary long before the estimated period.

To implement the replacement system we had established the Ground and Service Force Replacement Training Centers. It required more than a year to train the many elements of a new division because of the difficulties of teaching men and units the teamwork so essential under the trying conditions of battle. But it was possible and practicable in a much shorter time to train an individual soldier so that he was competent to join a veteran team as a replacement where the battle experienced soldier can quickly fit him into the divisional structure. At the replacement training centers men were made ready to join the divisions and replace casualties in a concentrated training period of 17 weeks. At these training centers they were given six weeks of basic military training and intense physical conditioning. In the remaining period they acquired competence in handling the weapons with which they would fight or the equipment with which they would work and in learning the tactics of squads, platoons, companies, and battalions, the tactical units which actually engaged in combat.

An infantryman, for example, became proficient in his primary weapons and familiarized with the M1 rifle, the carbine, the hand grenade, the rifle grenade, the automatic rifle, the .30 caliber medium machine gun, the 60-mm mortar, and the two-man rocket launcher. These were the weapons that every infantryman might be called upon to use. Not only were men taught to handle their weapons with proficiency in the replacement training centers, but they were taught to take care of themselves personally. There was intensive instruction in personal sanitation, malaria control, processing of contaminated water, cooking, and keeping dry in the open and all the other lore that a good soldier must understand. But most important, our replacements were taught the tricks of survival in battle. As the Army acquired battle veterans, both officers and enlisted men were returned to the United States for duty as instructors in

¹ Army Ground Forces: Antiaircraft Artillery—Fort Bliss, Tex.; Armored—Fort Knox, Ky.; Cavalry—Fort Riley, Kans.; Field Artillery—Fort Bragg, N. C.; Field Artillery—Fort Sill, Okla.; Infantry—Camp Blanding, Fla.; Infantry—Camp Croft, S. C.; Infantry—Camp Fannin, Tex.; Infantry—Camp Gordon, Ga.; Infantry—Camp Hood, Tex.; Infantry—Camp Livingston, La.; Infantry—Camp Roberts, Calif.; Infantry—Camp Rucker, Ala.; Infantry—Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Infantry—Camp Wolters, Tex.; Infantry—Fort McClellan, Ala.; Infantry Advanced—Camp Howze, Tex.; Infantry Advanced—Camp Maxey, Tex.; Infantry Advanced—Camp Robinson, Ark.; Tank Destroyer—Camp Hood, Tex.

Army Service Forces: Adjutant General—Camp Lee, Va.; Chemical Warfare Service—Camp Lee, Va.; Engineers—Fort Belvoir, Va.; Engineers—Camp Claiborne, La.; Engineers—Fort Lewis, Wash.; Engineers—Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Finance—Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Medical—Camp Crowder, Mo.; Medical—Fort Lewis, Wash.; Ordnance—Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Ordnance—Flora, Miss.; Quartermaster Corps—Fort Francis B. Warren, Wyo.; Quartermaster Corps—Camp Lee, Va.; Signal—Camp Crowder, Mo.; Special Service—Camp Gordon, Va.; Transportation Corps—Camp Gordon, Va.; Transportation Corps—Camp Johnston, Fla.; Transportation Corps—Camp Plaque, La.; Transportation Corps—Fort Francis B. Warren, Wyo.

(Please turn to Page 323)

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 Medical-Camp
 Lewis, Wash.
 Ground, Md.;
 Master Corps
 vo.; Quarter-
 Signal-Camp
 -Camp Lee
 Camp Gordon
 Corps-Infan-
 tion Corps-
 ation Corps-

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BECKSTEAD—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 13 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. C. J. Beckstead, a daughter.

BROOKS—Born in Greenwich (Conn.) 16 October 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Brooks, Jr., USNR, a daughter (their second child), Jean Newton Brooks.

BROWN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 14 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Eugene R. Brown, a daughter.

BROWN—Born at South Shore Hospital, South Weymouth, Mass., 5 Oct. 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan H. Brown, a son, Kenneth Allan; grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. H. Somers, USA-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Brown of Hyattsville, Md.

BROWNLEE—Born at Scipps Memorial Hospital, La Jolla, Calif., 30 Sept. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Marvin Brownlee, USN, a daughter, Jean West.

CAMPMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 October 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Campman, a daughter.

CHADICK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. George Albert Chadick, Sr., a son, George Albert Chadick, Jr.

CHILCOTT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Chilcott, a son.

CRAIG—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 11 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert W. Craig, USNR, a daughter, their second child, who will be named Christal Ann.

CUPPS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Merle R. Cupps, a daughter.

CURTIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 October 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles W. Curtis, Ord, a son.

DODSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William H. Dodson, QMC, a son.

DUNN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 16 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. James M. Dunn, a daughter.

ERWIN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 Oct. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Max L. Erwin, a son, Larry Paul Erwin.

FLAXER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Carl Flaxer, a son.

GARDNER—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., 15 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles C. Gardner, USNR, a son, who will be named for his father.

GLEASON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Gleason, a daughter.

GREEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 5 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Boren L. Green, a son.

GULPH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Joseph Gulph, a daughter, Patricia Anne Gulph.

GUSTAFSON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Clayton Gustafson, a daughter, Terry Jean Gustafson.

HALL—Born in San Antonio, Texas, recently, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis G. Hall, USA, a son, George Henry Gale Hall, grandson of Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson, and the late Col. Robinson, USA, and great grandson of the late Col. George Henry Gale, USA, for whom the baby is named.

HAMILTON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 8 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton, a son.

HARSTAD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Leroy Oliver Harstad, a son, Dennis Allan Harstad.

HEATH—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Robert B. Heath, a son.

HENKELL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Henkell, a daughter.

HERRICK—Born at New Haven (Conn.) Hospital, 20 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Harold E. Herrick, Jr., AAF, a daughter, Mary Lawrence.

HIRSH—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Gilbert Hirsh, a son.

HOSKINS—Born at U. S. Naval Operating Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 12 Oct. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Clement Budd Hoskins, USNR, a daughter, Charlotte Bryce.

HOWARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Oct. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Grant W. Howard, AAF, a son.

INGALLS—Born at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., 18 October 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Ingalls, AUS, a son, who will be named for his father.

JANES—Born in Detroit, Mich., 12 October 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Marshall Janes, Jr., AUS, a son, John Marshall Janes, III.

JOHNSTON—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 18 Oct. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Thomas Morgan Johnston, USNR, a son, John Ardell Johnston.

KIMBALL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 8 Oct. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Everett F. Kimball, a daughter.

KNIGHT—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Harris Knight, USMC, a daughter, Robin Bruce. Lt. Knight is on duty in the Pacific.

KNIGHT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Allan K. Knight, a son.

KUEFFNER—Born at New York Hospital, New York, N. Y., 17 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William R. Kueffner, MC, AUS, a son, William Bruce Kueffner.

KUYKENDALL—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 16 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Oliver Kuykendall, USN, a daughter, Linda Oliver.

LANE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 6 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Irving E. Lane, a daughter.

LENNON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 October 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. William T. Lennon, MI, a daughter.

LOEDGEN—Born at St. Louis (Mo.) Maternity Hospital, 6 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. George O. N. Loedgen, GSC, USA, a daughter, Patricia Synnove, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Earl H. Perry, of St. Louis, Mo., and of Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Loedgen, of Alvarado, Minn. While Colonel Loedgen is on duty in Manila, P. I., Mrs. Loedgen and children are making their home with her parents at 5857 Waterman Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

LUGAR—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Marilyn E. Lugar, USNR, a daughter, Carolyn Andrews Lugar.

MAEDGEN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Oct. 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Howard Joshua Maedgen, a son, Howard James Maedgen.

MAGOWAN—Born at the Woman's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Magowan, USNR, a daughter, Barbara Anne.

MALLORY—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, October 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clifford Day Mallory, USNR, a daughter, Diana Wakefield.

MAYERS—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 17 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Malvin J. Mayers, USNR, a daughter, Barbara Eleanor.

McKINNEY—Born in Jacksonville, Fla., 13 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph C. McKinney, USN, a son, Joseph Richard. Lt. McKinney is on duty in the Pacific.

MILLER—Born at the Lying-In Hospital, New York City, 16 October 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Philip S. Miller, AUS, a daughter, Gail Ellen.

MORRIS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 7 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Herbert A. Smith, a son.

MURPHY—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Murphy, a son.

NENNINGER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harold Frank Nenninger, a daughter, Franke Lou Nenninger.

NOZIK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 6 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. David A. Nozik, a daughter.

O'BRYON—Born 15 Oct. 1945 to Ens. and Mrs. Tom Watson O'Bryon, USN, a son, Tom Watson O'Bryon II, grandson of Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Mrs. Cramer and of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Bryon of Grand Rapids, Mich.

OSLIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Oct. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Walter G. Oslin, a daughter.

PABST—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Donald W. Pabst, a daughter.

PAWLOWICZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Eugene C. Pawlowicz, QMC, a son.

PHAIR—Born at Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital, 21 Oct. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William E. Phair, USNR, a daughter, Kathleen Anne.

POAGE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Oct. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. William Burton Poage, Jr., a son, William Steven Poage.

REICH—Born at Regional Hospital, Fort Monmouth, N. J., 17 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Gustave M. Reich, DC, a son, Laurence Alan.

ROSS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Winfred Graham Ross, a son, William Bruce Ross.

SCHAFENACKER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Schafenacker, AAF, a daughter.

SCHENCK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Oct. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert C. Schenck, GSC, a son.

SCHMIDT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 8 Oct. 1945, to FO Leo J. Schmidt, and wife, a son.

SCHWEIZER—Born at Deaconess Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., 21 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Schweizer, CE, USA, a son, Charles Warner.

SEIDES—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Jerome Seides, a daughter, Jessica Bernet Seides. (Member of the Staff, Brooke Convalescent Hospital).

SHARP—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 21 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William J. Sharp, Jr., USNR, a son, who will be named for his father.

SMITH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 3 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald Frederick Smith, a daughter, Candance Lee Smith.

STETSON—Born at New York Hospital, New York, N. Y., 17 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Pate Stetson, USNR, a son, Charles Pate Stetson, Jr.

STREBE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. David Strebe, CE, a son.

SZABOL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 3 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John M. Szabol, a son.

TOWNSEND—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 10 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph P. Townsend, a daughter.

VERETTE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 5 Oct. 1945, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph Verette, a son, Bobbie Verette.

WEBB—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 10 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Doty Webb, USNR, a son.

WEBSTER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 9 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick Leonard Webster, Jr., a son, Clifton Edward Webster.

WIGGINS—Born in Des Moines, Iowa, 14 October 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Porter Wiggins, Jr., a daughter, Pamela Ann, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Porter Wiggins, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Percival of Des Moines, Iowa.

WILLARD—Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, 12 Oct. 1945, to Lt. LeBaron S. Willard, Jr., USNR, a daughter, (their third child) Elizabeth Van Nostrand Willard.

WILLIAMS—Born at Alexandria (Va.) Hospital, 24 Oct. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Welsh Williams, AUS, a son, Randolph Turill Williams.

WITTA—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 5 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Fred Witta, Jr., a daughter, Mary Katherine Witta.

WOLCZAK—Born at South Shore Hospital, South Weymouth, Mass., 19 Oct. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Stanislaus Michael Wolczak, USMC, a son, Dwight Forbes, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Forbes of Worcester, Mass.

Married

APTED-COOK—Married 8 Sept. 1945, Mrs. Jean Meloy Cook to Maj. Eugene Mitchell Apter, AUS.

BAGGERLY-WILLINGHAM—Married in the Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Catherine Davis Willingham to Ens. Earl William Baggerly, Jr., USNR.

BATTEY-ALLEN—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City, 21 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Marion Smith Allen to Lt. Comdr. Frank Chauncey Battey, USNR.

BEAL-DE LITZIN—Married at Christ Church, Naples, Italy, 1 Oct. 1945, Miss Angelica Aphrodite de Litzin to Capt. William Archer Beal, AUS.

BIRDSALL-STURGILL—Married at her home in New York, 24 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Natalie Audibert Sturgill to Lt. Gregg C. Birdsall, Jr., USNR.

BLASE-SQUIRE—Married in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss June Squire, of Brooklyn, to Ens. Edwin W. Blase, USNR, of St. Charles, Mo.

BORUSKY-RICHARDSON—Married in Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Mary Jane Richardson to Maj. Anthony Borusky, AUS.

BRUNDAGE-WILLIAMS—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Nancy Williams, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles W. Williams, USNR, to Mr. Howard Denton Brundage of East Orange, N. J., formerly of the Naval Reserve.

BURSICK-DEXTER—Married recently in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Helen Dexter to Lt. Comdr. Charles Lawrence Bursick, USNR.

CLARK-PERRYMAN—Married at Upper Montclair Presbyterian Church, Upper Montclair, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Jean Perryman to 2nd Lt. Charles W. Clark, AUS of East Orange, N. J.

DAVIS-COOPER—Married in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Colorado Springs, Colo., 18 Oct. 1945, Miss Patricia Ann Cooper, of Colorado Springs, to Col. Bryan L. Davis, USA.

DUNIGAN-REID—Married in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Cecile Mary Reid of Brooklyn, N. Y., to 1st Lt. Robert Gerard Dunigan, AUS.

FALCONER-MACCURDY—Married in St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., 21 Oct. 1945, Miss Beth MacCurdy to Ens. John Paul Falconer, USNR, son of Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. Falconer, USNR.

FLAGLES-HUFF—Married at the Post Chapel, Eglin Field, Fla., 6 Oct. 1945, Miss Eleanor Gerhard Huff, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sargent P. Huff, Ord, USA, to Lt. Jacob Halleck Flagles, AAF.

FORD-McWILLIAM—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, N. Y., 17 Oct. 1945, Miss Hope Lockwood McWilliam to Lt. Russell Ford, AAF.

FOSTER-CONLIN—Married in Argonne Chapel, Fort Warren, Wyo., 16 Oct. 1945, Lt. Mary Jane Conlin to Lt. Guy Herr Foster, AAF.

GILBERT-DUMMETT—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Kokomo, Ind., 15 Sept. 1945, Miss Helen Irene Dummett to Ens. George Taylor Gilbert, USNR.

GORMAN-KILBOURN—Married in Our Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Mary Birney Kilbourn to Lt. Comdr. William Henry Gorman, Jr., USNR.

GROFF-COMPTON—Married in St. Thomas Church, Garrison Forest, Md., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Sally Tayloe Compton to Lt. William D. Groff, Jr., USNR.

HAGUE-COX—Married in Chevy Chase Methodist Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 7 Oct. 1945, Miss Anne Cox to Lt. Comdr. William Clarke Hague, USNR.

HALL-PEARL—Married in St. Thomas Chapel, New York, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Elsie Elizabeth Pearl of New York, to Lt. Comdr. Norman Brierley Hall, Jr., USCGE, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Norman B. Hall, USCG.

HAY-SHANNON—Married in New Bern, N. C., 29 Sept. 1945, Miss Marlon Dorothy Shannon to Lt. Donald Hay, USMC, son of Maj. and Mrs. Francis Wilkinson Hay, AUS.

HAYWARD-BRUENNER—Married in Church-in-the-Gardens, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., Miss Shirley Jane Bruenner to Lt. Ralph C. Hayward, Jr., AAF.

HOLLEY-CARLSON—Married in Grace Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 Oct. 1945, Miss Janet Carlson, daughter of Commo. and Mrs. Milton Oren Carlson, USN, to Lt. Irving Brinton Holley, Jr., AAF.

JENKINS-LIPIATT—Married in Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 14 Oct. 1945, Miss Martha Elizabeth Lipiatt of York, Pa., to Lt. Alfred Jenkins, of Baxley, Ga.

KADDY-LEA—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., 23 Oct. 1945, Miss Nancy Moir Lea to Lt. Charles Edward Kaddy, AUS.

KEEFE-WATERS—Married recently Miss Joan Waters of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of Baltimore, Md., to Capt. James Patrick Keefe, AAF.

KENEDY-CUZZI—Married in St. Catherine's Catholic Church, Pelham, N. Y., 18 Oct. 1945, Miss Rita Cuzzi to Lt. Thomas Boyd Kennedy, USNR.

KNEE-MAPP—Married in the Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., 13 Oct. 1945, Miss Marguerite Wilkins Mapp to Lt. Dan Aaron Knee, AUS.

KOOP-WALDON—Married in Vernon Height Congregational Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Kathryn Elizabeth Waldon to 1st Lt. John Frederick Koop, AAF.

LASAR-HACKETT—Married in Our Lady of Victory R. C. Church, Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Margaret Mary Hackett to Maj. Francis Joseph Lasar, AUS.

MARSH-GRICE—Married in the First Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 10 Oct. 1945, Miss Penelope Renshaw Grice to Lt. (jg) Jack Nicholas Marks, USNR.

MARSH-DIXON—Married 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Evelyn Dixon of Donora, Pa., to Capt. A. Fenwick Marsh, AAF, recently returned from two years service in England.

MILNER-FRANK—Married in New York, N. Y., 21 Oct. 1945, Miss Joan Nancy Frank to Capt. Gerald G. Milner, AUS.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

NAWROCKI-ZBIKOWSKI—Married in Bristol, N. Y., 17 Oct. 1945, State Representative Helen W. Zbikowski of Bristol, widow of Capt. Edward Zbikowski, to Capt. Walter E. Nawrocki, MC, AUS.

OAKES-HARTMAN—Married in New York City, 24 Oct. 1945, Miss Margery Caroline Hartman to Maj. John Bertam Oakes, AUS of New York.

PEARSON-LANDSBERGER—Married in the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Frances I. Landsberger to Lt. Robert J. Pearson, 3d, TC, AUS.

PIRRO-HIPE—Married at the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament, Chevy Chase, Md., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Betty Lee Hoppe to Ens. John J. Pirro, USN (USNA '45).

POCKRASS-RAPOPORT—Married at the home of the bride in New York City, 24 Oct. 1945, Miss Beatrice Rapoport to Lt. David B. Pockrass, USNR.

PRICE-SANDERS—Married in the Philippine Islands, 25 Sept. 1945, Lt. Col. Mary Gwendolyn Sanders, ANC, to Capt. Harry Allan Price, AUS.

PUCKETT-ARMISTEAD—Married in the home of the bride's parents, Richmond, Va., 17 Oct. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Jane Armistead to Lt. David Oliver Puckett, jr., USNR of Tupelo, Miss.

RIGG-FERNANDEZ—Married in New York City, 17 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Helen Schley Fernandez to Lt. Comdr. Henry Kilburn Rigg, USNR.

SARGENT-THOMPSON—Married at Asylum Hill Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., recently, Miss Jean Thompson of Hartford to Capt. David C. Sargent, AUS, recently returned from overseas.

SATERLEE-PIERSON—Married in First-Park Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., 21 Oct. 1945, Miss Ruth Janet Pierson to Lt. (jg) Britton W. Saterlee, USNR.

SCHOLL-BRECHER—Married in the Congregational Church, Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Audrey Kathryn Brecher, to Lt. John Peter Scholl, AAF.

SMITH-OTT—Married at Rockville, Md., 13 Sept. 1945, Miss Margaret Griffith Ott to Capt. James Walter Smith, USN.

SMITH-WAAGE—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Bernice Elizabeth Waage to Lt. (jg) Howard Blackmon Smith, jr., USNR.

STOTT-HUBBARD—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Harriet Elizabeth Hubbard to Lt. Gordon Duneau Stott, AUS.

THOMAS-VROOMAN—Married in the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Kathryn Van Vranken Vrooman to Ens. Dorsey Ople Thomas, jr., USNR.

TINNEY-DEPASSE—Married in the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., 21 Oct. 1945, Miss Mary Paul DePassee of Tarrytown, to Ens. Richard Townsend Tinney, USN.

VALENTINE-RAFFERTY—Married in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 19 Oct. 1945, Ens. Mildred M. Rafferty, USCGR, to Lt. (jg) Donald Stuart Valentine, USNR.

WEEKS-AVENEL—Married in Charleston, S. C., 24 Oct. 1945, Miss Rita Ravenal, of Charleston, to Lt. Bradford Gage Weeks, USCGR.

WHITESIDE-RUBSAMEN—Married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, Conn., 24 Oct. 1945, Miss Barbara-Lee Rubsamen to Ens. Stuart C. Whiteside, jr., USNR.

WHITSON-LOVATT—Married at the home of the bride in Nyack, N. Y., 20 Oct. 1945, Miss Jean Marie Lovatt to WO Richard William Whitson, AUS, of Tenafly, N. J.

Died

BALDWIN—Died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., 18 Oct. 1945, Col. Norman L. Baldwin, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Grace Grover Baldwin of 214 Empire Blvd., Rochester, N. Y., and two brothers, Mr. W. S. Baldwin of Oak Park, Ill., and Mr. Theodore Baldwin of Carmel, Calif. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, 20 Oct.

BLEES—Died in the typhoon on Okinawa, 9 Oct. 1945, Lt. (jg) Fred William Brees, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Harriet Hathaway Brees and two children, William 5 and Betty 3, of Beverly Hills, Calif.

BURNETT—Died at his home in New York City, 19 Oct. 1945, Col. Thomas Ward Burnett, MC, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary M. Burnett and his daughter, Mrs. Mary

Lankester, wife of Maj. J. H. Lankester, RMC of Chester, England and a sister, Mrs. T. E. Niles of Boston, Mass.

DOWNEY—Died at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., Mrs. Mattie Davis Downey, widow of Brig. Gen. George F. Downey, USA. Survived by a son, Fairfax Downey the novelist, two brothers and a sister.

FALES—Died in Grand Rapids, Mich., 22 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Sarah C. Fales, aged 84, widow of Col. Henry Marshall Fales, USA. Surviving are three sons, Maj. Gen. E. W. Fales, USA, of Fort Lewis, Wash.; Col. Clark K. Fales, USA, at Frankfurt, Germany and Mr. Henry M. Fales, jr., of New York City. Also survived by five grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Services were held in Grand Rapids, Mich., on 24 Oct. and burial was in North Tonawanda, N. Y., 25 Oct.

FLETCHER—Died at her home in Los Angeles, Calif., 21 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Alice Fletcher. Survived by two sons, Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher, USN, and Mr. George G. Fletcher of Des Moines, Iowa. Also survived by a daughter, Miss Belle Fletcher.

FULLER—Died in airplane crash, Atlanta, Ga., 22 Oct. 1945, Ens. Joseph Fuller, USNR, son of Mrs. Mary Dore Fuller, 2725 Thirty-first St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GODFREY—Killed in airplane crash near Spokane, Wash., 19 Oct. 1945, Brig. Gen. Stuart C. Godfrey, USA, commanding general of Geiger Field at Spokane.

GOODWYN—Died at Bristol, Va., 22 Oct. 1945, Mr. Peterson Agee Goodwyn, father of Lt. Col. Allen A. Goodwyn, Inf., USA, and of Chapman F. Goodwyn, USN.

HEIM—Killed in action over Germany, 10 Feb. 1945, 2nd Lt. Warren E. Heim, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Sally Heim, a son Peter, a sister, Mrs. Julien Field, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Heim all of New York, N. Y.

KALBFUS—Killed in airplane crash near Saipan, 14 Sept. 1945, Lt. William King Reeve Kalbfus, USNR, only son of Mr. Joseph B. and Mrs. Estelle Reeve Kalbfus of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Washington, D. C. Also survived by a sister, Mrs. James Girard Campbell, Lieutenant Kalbfus was the nephew of Lt. Col. F. N. Reeve, USMC, and Lt. Col. Stanley F. Steele, USA and a relative of Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, USN-Ret.

MATTHEWS—Killed in airplane crash near Spokane, Wash., 19 Oct. 1945, Capt. George E. Matthews, AAF, of McGill, Nev.

MAYFIELD—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., 24 Oct. 1945, Mr. William P. Mayfield, father of Lt. Emily Mayfield, ANC of Fort Benning, Ga.

MITCHELL—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Oct. 1945, Col. Harry Davis Mitchell, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Iva Higgins Mitchell, a daughter, Mrs. Clarence R. Brown, wife of Lt. Colonel Brown, MC, USA, a brother, Mr. Frank R. Mitchell of Cincinnati, Ohio and a sister, Miss Kate C. Mitchell of Urbana, Ohio.

MOORE—Killed in action in northern Burma, 5 Oct. 1945, Lt. David Standish Moore, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Moore, 1 West 72nd St., New York, N. Y., by a brother, Stephen H. Moore and a sister, Mrs. J. Scott Butterworth of Coral Gables, Fla.

PARK—Killed in airplane crash near Spokane, Wash., 19 Oct. 1945, Col. James W. Park, AAF, deputy commander of Geiger Field at Spokane.

RICHARDSON—Died suddenly at his home at 2301 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., Judge William E. Richardson. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Pearl Willis Richardson and two daughters, Mrs. J. M. Rideout, jr., of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. Richard E. Nugent, wife of Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent of Louisville, Ky.

STINSON—Killed accidentally in France, 2 Oct. 1945, Maj. Jack L. Stinson, AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Betty Abernathy Stinson, 4009 Minnesota Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C., and a daughter, Patricia Ann, two and one half years old, and his mother, Mrs. Homer Stinson of Dayton, Ohio.

WAUGH—Died at Coral Gables, Fla., 18 Oct. 1945, Col. Richard R. Waugh, AAF, (USMA '36). Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Barbara Waugh, and two children, a boy 7 and a girl 4. Also survived by two brothers both serving in the Army. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery 23 Oct.

WILLIS—Died at Holy Name Hospital, Teaneck, N. J., 17 Oct. 1945, Mrs. Katherine W. Willis, wife of the late Mr. Herbert J. B. Willis and mother-in-law of Lt. Col. John W. Black, USA-Ret., of St. Davids, Pa. Survived by her daughters, Mrs. Martin Frohisher, jr., Mrs. Black and her grandchildren, John W. Black, jr., S 1c, USNR, Donald and Catherine Black.

Colonel Burnett retired from active duty last 30 June. He had left Hawaii shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack and later was stationed at Governors Island, Camp Pickett, Va., and in Baltimore as surgeon to the Third Service Command.

Born in Summit, Schoharie County, N. Y., 15 March 1882, he was a son of Thomas O. and Emeline Sheldahl Burnett. After attending Wesleyan University he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in 1908. He practiced in White Plains, then joined the Regular Army in 1912. In the first World War he went overseas as a surgeon with the First Division.

He leaves a widow, the former Mary Miller; a daughter, Mary, wife of Maj. J. H. Lankester, Royal Army Medical Corps, of Chester, England, and a sister, Mrs. T. E. Niles of Boston.

America Celebrates Navy Day

Amid a nationwide acclaim of "Well Done," America's fighting Navy will be honored for its valiant part in the victory over the Axis powers in World War II.

Celebrated today, 27th Oct., throughout the nation, one part of the world's greatest fleet rides in triumph in Tokyo Bay. A mighty task force is on the high seas engaged in the welcome mission of bringing back our fighting men. Still other units of the fleet are in home waters, on the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The mighty Missouri, upon which the Japanese Surrender terms were signed is now resting at anchor in New York Harbor in the shadow of that city's skyscrapers. Other ports all over America's sea coast also harbor other units of our fleet, and will pay high tribute to all hands for their part in the Naval victory.

Among high Navy officials to express thanks to the men and women of the Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and Navy, who have made victory possible are Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., USN, Commander Third Fleet and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in chief US Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations.

Commenting upon "our 24th observance of Navy Day," Secretary Forrestal said that the Day represented the peak of all these anniversaries, for it comes in the wake of victory in the greatest naval war in history. He said:

"We honor today the men and women who made that victory possible. We have entered a new era, an atomic era. We must keep the Navy powerful and newly-armed because mastery of the sea and the skies above it is the key to our own security and to our ability to help other nations. The Navy can seek no greater mission."

Admiral Nimitz said that it was only fitting that the veterans of our most glorious victories should be celebrating Navy day with their countrymen. There is scarcely a town or a family within these United States, he said, who does not own a share of the fleet, or who did not help build its strength on the production line, pay for its growth with war bonds or send forth their sons to man its ships and planes. Continuing, he said:

"We of the Navy are conscious of our debt to our fellow Americans here at home and grateful for your backing. 'Staggering as were the Navy's needs in the prosecution of the war, we were denied nothing. The triumphant voyage from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo over an ocean battlefield dotted with island obstacles taxed all our resources, but we never doubted our ability to reach our objectives thanks to your magnificent support."

Speaking before a group at Birmingham, Ala. on the eve of Navy Day, Commo. T. B. Inglis, USN, expressed the hope that never again will it be possible as it was in 1941 for a foreigner, wearied of our endless protests to the Axis nations, to say: "The United States will neither put up nor shut up." Commodore Inglis continued:

"So long as wars are fought, ships will be employed to carry armies across the seas; immense masses of material will follow. And so long as this necessity prevails, navies will exist—adapted to the circumstances—to protect or to destroy these ships."

Admiral Halsey said:

"This will probably be the last Navy Day which finds me on active duty. 'Few officers retire from the service with so much for which to be grateful. I am entirely without regrets. Not even my idle boots and saddle can spoil the memories I cherish."

"I am grateful to the American people. Through their untiring efforts I was privi-

leged to lead into battle the finest fighting fleet ever assembled under one flag, most of it built and equipped since the war began."

"I am even more grateful to the countless officers and men who served with me in the Pacific. Their courage and devotion to duty was a constant source of inspiration."

"Our Pacific strategy was basically simple. We hit hard, fast, and often. In the early days of the war, we had to hit and run. Later we did all our running forward."

"The Third Fleet forged sea and air power into an irresistible combination. Roaming waters long restricted to the Rising Sun, it inflicted more damage upon the enemy than any other fleet in history. Its very presence broke Japan's will to resist."

"No single weapon beat Nippon. The magnificent teamwork of air, sea, land and submarine forces strangled her supply routes, riddled her bases, and wrecked her industrial cities. Thus Japan was whipped long before mid-August—and the atomic bomb put the exclamation point at the end of her death sentence."

"America finished this war as the greatest naval power of all time. Yet less than four years ago the enemy taunted us as the question, 'Where is the United States Fleet?' Our very silence then bespoke our weakness. It is up to the people of this country to see to it that our Navy shall remain so strong that no power on earth will ever dare to ask that question again."

Maintenance of a Navy, kept fully in accord with scientific advancement, was advanced last night by Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, commander in Chief U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, as a means of insuring America's security and at the same time representing this country's contribution to the peace of the world.

In a preliminary Navy Day statement delivered on the evening of 26 Oct., Admiral King said that a great part of our losses during the first part of this war was the penalty for our failure to heed, during the intervals between wars, the lessons so hard learned during war.

Complete text of Admiral King's statement is as follows:

"Today, for the first time in almost four years, we observe Navy Day in time of peace. That this is so is a tribute to the workers of the nation who built our ships, aircraft, munitions, and equipment, and to the countless Americans who served in our military services and to our Allies who fought beside us."

"During the past four years the United States has come victoriously through a conflict, in scope and intensity unparalleled in world history, to become the greatest naval power the world has ever known. The seven seas have never borne a mightier fleet, proven in war. Therefore, Navy Day, October 27, 1945, carries special significance and responsibility for the people of our country."

"Possessed as we are for the moment with naval greatness—achieved at such cost and sacrifice—it is incumbent upon us as a nation that this sea power not be squandered or bartered away or allowed to fall into disuse. We will never permit this, I am sure; if we understand what it might mean in terms of America's future in the world of tomorrow."

"It should be remembered that aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, submarines, and aircraft are intricate mechanisms that cannot be carried in stock and purchased over the counter when the need arises. And the men to man them cannot be trained overnight."

"A great part of our losses during the first part of this war was the penalty for our failure to heed, during the intervals between wars, the lessons so hard learned during war. Let us now, in time of peace, resolve to profit by our previous errors and, this time, hold fast to the lessons of the war."

"Let us henceforth maintain a Navy which, kept fully in accord with scientific advancement, will insure our own security and contribute to the peace of the world."

Navy Relief Society Aid

A more up-to-date and complete statement of the general policy with respect to assistance given to naval personnel and their dependents by the Navy Relief Society has been received by the Navy Department.

Complete details are contained in Navy Circular Letter No. 275-45, which cancels Navy Relief Society, Circular Letter No. 157-43 dated 20 Aug. 1943.

Aviation Ground Officers

Although aviation ground officers will continue to be needed in the Reserve, it is presently planned that there will be no billets for aviation ground officers in the post-war Regular Navy, it was disclosed this week.

Such billets will be filled, the Navy said, by other line officers.

Nearly a quarter million Pacific servicemen have been disembarked at United States Ports since the surrender of Japan.

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Obituaries

Col. Thomas Ward Burnett, MC, USA-Ret., died of a heart attack, 19 Oct., at his suite in the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery, 23 Oct.

Gen. Marshall's Report (Continued from Page 320)

the replacement training centers. These veterans, who learned how to survive in combat, passed on knowledge to new men and thereby increased both their effectiveness and their chances of survival in their first experience in combat. The training of replacements was made as realistic as possible to manage in training. Problems of street fighting, jungle fighting, and close combat were staged in realistic fashion with live ammunition, and men learned to crawl under supporting machine gun fire, to use grenades, and advance under live artillery barrages just as they must in battle. Although this training cost us a few casualties in this country, it is certain that for every casualty we took in this manner, we saved the lives of many men in battle.

After the completion of their replacement training, men received a furlough at home before reporting to overseas replacement depots where their long journey to the fighting fronts began. In the theaters of operations they again staged through replacement depots which were established in the rear of each army group, army, and corps. When division commanders needed new men to replace casualties, they called on corps replacement depots and the men moved forward to the line.

Where it was possible, the replacements were absorbed in the division in its inactive periods, or in regiments in reserve positions, and each new man was teamed up with a veteran so that he could learn to know his squadmates before he saw action. But when the battle was moving at a fast pace, replacements at times had to join units engaged with the enemy.

By the spring of 1944, as most of the shortcomings of the replacement system had become evident, the War Department took vigorous corrective action. A directive was sent to every theater requiring the establishment of retraining centers so that every man in the Army would be put to his most efficient use.

Since the early critical days of the mobilization, the Service Forces, the Ground Force training commands, and particularly the Air Forces had acquired great numbers of the best qualified of our men. The shortage of physically qualified men for infantry and artillery became apparent about midway in the activation of the new divisions. Later we started approaching the bottom of the manpower barrel, and it grew increasingly difficult to get men physically fit for combat out of the remaining civilian manpower pools. The only way in which the battle line could be kept firm was with suitable men already in the Army. To do this we speeded up the training program and stripped the divisions training in this country of nearly 90,000 infantrymen. At this same time the overseas divisions were returning increasing numbers of sick, wounded, and injured men to the hospitals as the intensity of the fighting developed and sickness took its toll. It was our purpose to fill up the service units with these hospitalized men who still could serve their country but no longer could endure the extreme hardships of the fox holes, and to send forward fresh men to take their place, after a necessary period of retraining.

In the United States we resolved to move out all physically fit men from the service and training commands and replace them with men who had been wounded or weakened by disease and the hardships of the front, with men who had been overseas so long that they were entitled to return home under the rotation policy, and where possible with civilians.

To reduce the requirements for military personnel in the United States in order to send the maximum number of physically fit men overseas, expert personnel audit teams under the direction of the War Manpower Board headed by Major General Lorenzo D. Gasser were dispatched to every service and training command. General Gasser's teams achieved remarkable results.

Through the economies effected by the personnel audit teams and the policies established by the War Department Personnel Division, 143,000 combat-fit men in the Ground Forces training installations and units, such as antiaircraft no longer necessary because of our air superiority, were placed in retraining for use as infantry. The Air Forces gave up another 65,000; the Service Forces 25,000. From the defense commands 12,000 men were extracted and at the same time the theaters produced 100,000 from their communication zones for the retraining program.

To assist General Eisenhower in combing out able-bodied men from his Communications Zone and replacing them with battle casualties, Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, who was then commanding the Army Ground Forces, was made Deputy Commander of the European Theater. This gave Eisenhower an outstanding general officer who would devote his entire attention to this critical readjustment of personnel.

To keep the over-all effective strength of the Army within the troop basis of 7,700,000, the call on Selective Service had been reduced from 100,000 a month in early 1944 to

60,000 in the fall. But when the replacement crisis reached its peak in the winter, there was no remaining alternative but again to call on Selective Service for more men. The call was increased to 80,000 in February of this year and 100,000 a month thereafter to the end of June.

No opportunity was overlooked to replace men with personnel of the Women's Army Corps, both in the United States and overseas. The WAC, now in its fourth year, presently has a strength of approximately 100,000, including 6,000 officers. Approximately 17,000 are on duty in the theaters. The Corps also contributed greatly to the critical shortage of hospital personnel by recruiting and training 100 general hospital companies to assist Army doctors and nurses in caring for the sick and wounded. Training of WAC personnel was consolidated at Fort Des Moines in July with the closing of the center at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Early in 1944 the Army imposed restrictions on the movement overseas of combat replacements under the age of 19. It was the policy to send no man under this age to the battle lines so long as others were available. A few months later the policy was stiffened to prevent the use of men under 19 in infantry and armored units under any circumstances. By fall the Army had exhausted these resources, yet the need for men in General Eisenhower's armies continued to grow more pressing. The replacement training centers were filled largely with men who had been inducted when they reached the age of 18. It was a clear question of either relinquishing our momentum in the battles of Europe or using troops of this age. Certainly there is no military reason for not doing so. Men of 18, 19, and 20 make our finest soldiers. The excellent Marine divisions are made up largely of men of these age groups. They have stamina and recuperative power far beyond that of older men and this physical superiority often determines the issue in heavy and prolonged fighting. The only reason for not using 18-year olds in combat was the expressed preference of a great many Americans who felt there were moral reasons for not exposing men so young to the great risk of battle. The Army made every effort to accede to these views, but when it became a question of risking the victory or using men who could make it possible, there was no alternative. A new policy was then adopted to supersede the use of men under 19 in combat as soon as Germany surrendered and the terrific pressure on our available manpower was relieved. Congress in extending the Selective Service Act in May 1945 imposed a formal requirement, that 18-year-olds have at least a total of six months of training before they were sent into battle.

It is remarkable how exactly the mobilization plan fitted the requirements for victory. When Admiral Doenitz surrendered the German Government, every American division was in the operational theaters. All but two had seen action; one had the mission of securing the vital installations in the Hawaiian Islands; the other was an airborne division in SHAEF Reserve. To give General Eisenhower the impetus for final destruction of the German armies of the west, two divisions, already earmarked for future operations in the Pacific, the 80th and 97th, were halted on the West Coast in February, rushed across the United States and onto fast ships for Europe. When these troops left the New York Port of Embarkation there were no combat divisions remaining in the United States. The formed military forces of the nation were completely committed overseas to bring about our victory in Europe and keep sufficient pressure on Japan so that she could not dig in and stave off final defeat.

The significance of these facts should be carefully considered. Even with two-thirds of the German Army engaged by Russia, it took every man the Nation saw fit to mobilize to do our part of the job in Europe and at the same time keep the Japanese enemy under control in the Pacific. What would have been the result had the Red Army been defeated and the British Islands invaded, we can only guess. The possibility is rather terrifying.

Price of Victory

Even with our overwhelming concentration of air power and fire power, this war has been the most costly of any in which the Nation has been engaged. The victory in Europe alone cost us 772,626 battle casualties of which 160,045 are dead. The price of victory in the Pacific was 170,596 including 41,322 dead. Army battle deaths since 7 December 1941 were greater than the combined losses, Union and Confederate, of the Civil War. I present the following comparisons of the battle deaths we have suffered in all our wars so that there can be no misunderstanding of the enormous cost of this conflict, for which we were so completely unprepared:

	Number of months duration	Total battle deaths	Average battle deaths per month
American Revolution	80	4,044	50

War of 1812	30	1,577	62
Mexican War	20	1,721	86
Civil War (Union Losses)	48	110,070	2,293
Civil War (Confederate Losses)	48	74,524	1,552
Spanish-American	4	345	86
World War I	19	50,510	2,658
World War II	44	201,367	4,576

Army casualties in all theaters from 7 December 1941 until the end of the period of this report total 943,222, including 201,367 killed, 570,783 wounded, 114,205 prisoners, 56,867 missing; of the total wounded, prisoners, or missing more than 633,200 have returned to duty, or have been evacuated to the United States.

The great strategic bombardment strikes on Germany and the inauguration of the Mediterranean campaign pushed our total casualty rate above 5,000 a month in 1943. In the first five months of 1944 the increasing tempo of the air attack and the fighting in Italy drove our losses, killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, to 13,700 men a month. Once ashore in Western Europe, the casualty rate leaped to 48,000 a month and increased to 81,000 by December. The average for the last seven months of the year was 59,000.

Out in the Pacific the advance on Japan cost 3,200 men a month throughout 1944. In the first seven months of this year the rate

Army and Navy Journal October 27, 1945

Increased to 12,750 as we closed on the Japanese Islands.

The heaviest losses have been on the ground where the fighting never ceases night or day. Disregarding their heavy losses to disease and exposure, the combat divisions have taken more than 81 percent of all our casualties. However, though the percentage of the total is small, the casualties among the combat air crews have been very severe. By the end of July the Army Air Forces had taken nearly 120,000 casualties. Of this total 36,808 had died. The air raids over enemy territory gave Air Force casualties the heaviest weighting of permanency. The wounded of the Ground Forces drove their total casualties high, but with the exceptional medical care the Army has had in this war, the wounded had good chances to recover.

The following break-down for the European Theater of Operations (which does not include Italy) demonstrates where our casualties were taken:

Assignment	Number of casualties	Percentage of casualties
Theater troops	1,094	.18

(Please turn to Page 326)

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Sea Service Casualties

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U. S. Navy
*Lt. Comdr. C. M. Smith
*Lt. Comdr. E. V. Dockweiler
*Lt. R. B. Greenman
*Lt. (jg) P. R. Clark
*Lt. (jg) W. O. Spear, Jr.
*Comdr. L. C. Thyson
*Lt. (jg) J. J. A. Michel
*Lt. (jg) J. J. Vandergrift, jr.

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. D. Nash
*Ens. G. S. Fraser
*Ens. J. M. Rightmyer
*Ens. R. E. Russell
*Lt. B. B. Langdon
*Lt. S. W. Smith
*Lt. B. R. Van Buskirk
*Mach. S. G. Bowler
*Mach. C. E. Pierce
*Lt. E. C. Madsen
*Ens. B. E. Johns
*Mach. A. J. Couch
*Ens. E. L. Boyd

DEAD

U. S. Navy
*Capt. J. P. Cromwell
*Lt. J. R. Defrees, jr.
*Lt. Comdr. E. R. J. Griffin
*Lt. Comdr. W. A. Herling
*Lt. A. F. White
U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. R. J. Brower
*Lt. (jg) G. R. Embury
*Lt. (jg) R. D. Horne
*Ens. W. B. Caldwell
*Ens. R. E. Greenwalt
*Lt. (jg) G. C. Paine
*Lt. H. L. Strauss, jr.
*Ens. A. B. Cross, jr.
*Lt. (jg) P. P. Sebastian, jr.
*Lt. (jg) T. G. Ryan
*Lt. O. W. Hubbard

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
*1st Lt. C. M. Schlenz
*2nd Lt. R. A. White
U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. (jg) F. P. Jenkins
*Ens. H. G. Goelitz

U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. (jg) M. A. Shay, jr.
MISSING
U. S. Naval Reserve
*Lt. G. D. Lizer

*Previously reported missing.
*Previously reported prisoner.

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Financial Digest

The Senate Finance Committee this week formally approved a bill which would effect a tax reduction of \$5,625 million. Probably there will be little opposition to the Committee's bill as a whole, but proposals for more definite action on excise taxes and for added veterans relief are anticipated.

The same Committee rejected the provision in the House bill cutting corporation surtax rates four percentage points, but did include a provision giving relief to corporations earning under \$60,000.

Six economists who contributed to a symposium for the Twentieth Century Fund expressed the unanimous opinion that sustained prosperity depends upon changes in the present tax structure, Government support for the economic system and a successful wage policy. The same economists disagreed, however, on what changes should be made in taxes and extent of Government in the system of economy.

Government agencies declared as surplus property worth \$1,714,498,000 (original cost) in September, an increase of 257 per cent over August declarations, the Surplus Property Administration has announced. Most prominent in the war's end flow of government-owned property into surplus are capital and producers goods, including plants and aircraft, the Administration stated. Capital and producers goods declarations in September totaled \$1,281,579,000, nearly four and a half times more than in August. Consumer goods came next, with total September declarations of \$332,363,000, more than doubling August declarations of this class of property. September declarations of maritime property were \$3,888,000, a decrease from the preceding month of 61 per cent. Surplus property located in foreign countries, another large class of surplus, attained a declaration total of \$95,132,000 for September, a rise over August of 40 per cent.

With restrictions on non-essential construction which were imposed in April, 1942, and tightened later the same year now removed and a Government program to stimulate building activity already initiated it is reasonable to believe that there will follow a substantial volume of construction. This will be true if certain other delaying factors now delaying the industry are removed. There has been a considerable rise in construction costs during the war. The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration estimates that building material costs are 33 per cent above those of the 1935-1939 period, and that labor costs are 40 per cent above. The claim has been made by building contractors that the increase has been nearer 50 per cent.

Cash receipts from agricultural marketings during 1945 are expected to reach approximately \$20 million. Receipts for last year were \$19.8 million. Production expenses have advanced somewhat during the past year, but on the whole the outlook for agricultural income over the coming months appears favorable.

Release of WAC Officers

Effective 1 Nov. 1945, the point score for the discharge of officers of the Women's Army Corps will be reduced from 39 to 37, based on the 2 Sept. computation. The War Department announced this week. The point score for Enlisted Women will drop from 36 to 34 points, on 2 Nov. based on the 2 Sept. computation.

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Merchant Marine

With heavy European returns scheduled to be completed by January, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, this week declared that all but occupational forces from overseas will be in this country by May, 1946.

It is understood that the War Shipping Administration fleet now consists of 470 vessels, including twenty passenger liners and 450 cargo type ships. These vessels have been converted to troop transports at a cost of \$250,000,000 and have a total carrying capacity of a half-million men. No ships which have the necessary troop carrying facilities have been laid up, the Admiral said.

Invitations to bid on twenty wooden tank barges, planned and constructed in 1943 by the Defense Plant Corporation to meet transportation needs of the industry at a time when enemy sub thrusts were threatening our supply lines, have been declared surplus and will be offered for public sale next week. Equipment on the vessels is listed as including piping, combination fitting and suction, steam heating and vent systems, and hand powered capstan, as well as other facilities.

War Service Certificates will be given employees of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration in recognition of their contributions to the war effort.

The certificates bear the seals of the two agencies and the message, "This Certificate is given in recognition of service to the United States Government during the Second World War."

With the program of allocation of ships to operators virtually at an end, the Committee on Allocations has been dissolved and a Committee on Agency Terminations appointed, the War Shipping Administration announced this week. Members of the new committee, which will determine policy on vessel withdrawals, vessel lay-ups, termination of general agencies and related matters, are G. H. Helmbold, Chairman, J. J. Miller, J. M. Quinn, P. Sullivan, and J. J. Rosenberg.

The story of how Japan's merchant shipping was whittled down from 10,357,200 gross tons to 1,526,000 gross tons when the war ended, was revealed in figures submitted by the Japanese Government.

Submarines sank or otherwise destroyed approximately 55 per cent of the Japanese merchant fleet. Steel merchant shipping available to Japan in December, 1941, totaled 6,384,000 gross tons, with increases to August, 1945, of 3,984,000 tons, making a total of 10,357,200 tons. Losses and sinkings from all causes totaled 3,129 vessels, comprising 8,830,000 tons.

Gen. Vandegrift On Chaplains

Unable to be present in person, General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, sent a message through the Inspector General of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. P. A. del Valle, to Chaplains and their guests attending the Oct. luncheon of the Chaplain's Association of Washington and vicinity, in which he credited Chaplains with having the greatest "spiritual heroism," and asserted that there must be more than physical power in the nation—that there must be spiritual power.

In the course of the message, General Vandegrift stated that the nation "has not had ready strength heretofore, and the United States must remain strong. The responsibility for this is with the people. There is no assurance that the spirit of arrogance has ended. We must show the world that the United States will not tolerate the releasing of aggression. Military leaders must keep ahead of the times."

Fifty Chaplains, in addition to civilian guests, attended the luncheon held at the Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C., on 23 Oct. The next meeting will be on 20 Nov., with Dr. Walter H. Judd, congressman from Minnesota, as the speaker.

Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater, has announced cancellation of all assimilated military rank held by civilian employees throughout the theater.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*2nd Lt. R. M. Viale, Inf., Unable to throw away a live grenade without endangering others, he held it close to his body until it exploded causing his death.

*Pfc. Herman C. Wallace, CE, Saved comrades by muzzling an exploding land mine with his own body.

*Pvt. Ova A. Kelley, Inf., Gave his life in a death dealing charge against entrenched Japanese.

*Pfc. Foster J. Sayers, Inf., Sacrificed his life silencing small arms fire in France.

*Pfc. William R. Shockley, Inf., Maintained his position alone at machine-gun against advancing Japanese and continued to fire until he was killed.

*Sgt. Sylvester Antolak, Inf., Gave his life in Italy to destroy a German machine-gun and disperse enemy troops on Anzio Beachhead.

*Sgt. Veto R. Bertoldo, Inf., Participated in battle of tanks in Hatten, France and with a light machine gun kept the enemy at bay.

Distinguished Service Medal

Admiral W. F. Halsey, jr., USN, (GS), Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, USA, (OLC), Maj. Gen. Leo Donovan, USA, Maj. Gen. H. R. Oldfield, USA, Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, USA, Brig. Gen. G. L. Eberle, USA, Brig. Gen. K. J. Fielder, USA, Brig. Gen. W. S. Lawton, USA, Brig. Gen. H. B. Loper, USA, Brig. Gen. W. P. Shepard, USA, Brig. Gen. G. S. Smith, USA, Col. C. W. Christenberry, AGD, Col. J. R. Forgan, GSC, Maj. Gen. J. H. Hilldring, USA, (OLC), Brig. Gen. E. W. Smith, AUS, Brig. Gen. J. F. Bettley, USA, Maj. Gen. C. F. Robinson, USA.

Navy Cross

Comdr. G. L. Street, III, USN, CO of USS Tirante.

Lt. Comdr. E. L. Beach, jr., USN, Submarine war.

Capt. C. S. Sands, USMC, Iwo Jima.

Lt. Col. Gregory Boyington, USMC, CO of Fighting squadron in Rabaul area.

Legion of Merit

Capt. R. E. Wilson, USN, Capt. H. L. Hoerner, USN, Comdr. H. D. Moulton, USNR, Col. G. K. Heiss, Ord., (OLC), Brig. Gen. R. E. Duff, USA, Brig. Gen. James Kirk, USA, Brig. Gen. R. K. Robertson, USA, Col. J. H. Amen, IGD, Col. W. E. Carpenter, GSC, Col. J. S. Cooke, Ord., Col. G. R. Hall, GSC, Lt. Col. S. B. Lloyd, AUS, Maj. Patrick Dolan, Inf., Brig. Gen. E. L. Harrison, USA, Col. R. L. Vitttrup, USA, (OLC), Col. O. C. Maier, USA, Col. E. F. French, TC.

Silver Star

Lt. Col. W. R. Collins, USMC, Iwo Jima.
1st Lt. L. F. Blake, USMC, Iwo Jima.
1st Lt. W. O. Jarvis, USMC, Evacuated his tank crew after tank was hit in enemy territory.

1st Lt. Harold C. Patterson, jr., 358th Inf. Gallantry in action on 2 May 1945 near Furth, Germany; seized enemy machine gun nest, killed one, wounded one, took 12 prisoners.

Lt. T. C. Marcuse, USNR, Submarine war.
Lt. E. G. Campbell, USNR, (GS) Ex officer. Navigator and Asst. Approach officer on USS Tirante.

Lt. Endicott Peabody, II, USNR, Torpedo Data Computer Operator on board USS Tirante.

E. F. Thomas, CMMM, USN, Chief Motor Machinist's Mate, on USS Tirante.

D. W. Remley, CMMM, USN, Chief of the Boat on USS Tirante.

T. L. Baker, CMMM, USN, Member of boarding party of USS Tirante.

*1st Lt. J. H. Widsch, USMC, Peleliu.

*2nd Lt. J. S. Loughrey, USMC, Saipan.

*P. Sgt. John Rachitsky, USMC, Saipan.

*Pfc. L. M. Nalder, USMC, Saipan.

*Pfc. G. N. Souver, USMC, Peleliu.

*P. Sgt. V. J. Cechanowicz, USMC, Iwo Jima.

Bronze Star

Comdr. H. E. Stassen, USNR, Comdr. J. E. Bassett, jr., USNR, Lt. (jg) D. R. Jones, USN, (GS), Ens. W. E. Ledford, USN, Lt. (jg) R. E. Richey, USN, H. E. Frank, CMMM, USNR, H. W. Spence, GM 1c, USN, Clarence A. May, CMMM, USN, M. R. Snider, CRM, USN, Col. F. R. Cowie, USMC.

Letter of Commendation

Lt. T. P. Dunleavy, (ChC) USNR, Service aboard the attack transport USS Callaway.

Presidential Unit Citation

USS Tirante, First war patrol against enemy Japanese surface vessels.

* Posthumous award.

Powder for Fungus Infection

Successful field tests of a new powder for fungus infection, one of the more troublesome conditions among servicemen in hot climates, have been announced in a report by the Research Division of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Known as undecylenic powder, the new preparation was tested by Comdr. Henry C. Shaw, MC, USNR, in a study involving more than 5,600 Navy men at Fort Pierce, Vero Beach, and Melbourne, Florida.

UNRRA has procured two million doses of typhus serum from the U. S. Typhus Commission for immunization of Displaced Persons in the U. S. Occupation Zone of Germany.

MINIMUM specification briefs for three types of radar to be used aboard merchant vessels were sent this week to manufacturers of electronic equipment by the United States Coast Guard.

Having accepted the responsibility for determining and disseminating to manufacturers of radar equipment and maritime interests in general the minimum specifications of equipment to be used on board merchant vessels, the Coast Guard has called a meeting for 29 Oct. for a discussion of specifications and consideration of the manufacturers' viewpoint.

The meeting will be held at Coast Guard Headquarters, beginning at 9:30 a.m. Manufacturers, representatives of the Federal Communications Commission, the American Federation of Shipping, and other maritime interests and Government agencies, have been invited to be present.

In a letter inviting manufacturers to be present, the Coast Guard in a letter sent by Commo. E. M. Webster, Chief of Coast Guard Communications division, said that three sets of minimum specification briefs had been devised. Commodore Webster urged the industry to

cooperate in expediting the program in the interest of the over-all safety at sea program.

Coast Guard Memorial

Coast Guard Headquarters reports overwhelming interest in the establishment of a Coast Guard Memorial commemorating the work of the service in World War II.

Although no site has been decided upon for the erection of the statue, which depicts a marine being aided by two Coast Guardsmen at a South Pacific beachhead, it is reported that there is wide enthusiasm to get the project under way.

Hq. Short

Personnel at Coast Guard Headquarters had been demobilized so rapidly that many administrative branches find themselves "pinched for help."

There is still a great deal of administrative and paper work which must be done, and many officials are wondering how long this will delay plans for post war work of the service. Sea-air rescue, and Merchant Marine safety at sea programs are receiving immediate priorities, but it is stated that this work will not be delayed because of inadequate personnel.

plates bringing about a rehearing of the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph and its principles are, therefore, deemed worthy of enactment into law."

Capt. Lovette Greets Crew

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, USN, commander of the USS Guam, sent the following message to his crew on the first anniversary of that vessel:

"None of us could foresee a year ago that the first anniversary of the Guam would fall in a month that is destined to mark one of the most memorable events in the history of the world: the fall of the Japanese Empire—the defeat of the most predatory clique of militarists of all time. For this reason, sailors and marines of the Guam will not soon forget our present anniversary marking one year of active service at sea. Yes, a year that held days of hard work, of long watches, and of separation from loved ones but a year that also held days of high adventure, of combat, and of success in action. I prophecy that the good days will be longest remembered."

"Very soon, the original ship's company—the old team—will commence to disperse. Some will choose the Navy as a career, and it offers much; others will return as civilians to the cities, towns, the plains, and the hills of the homeland. But wherever you go, you are ex-fighting men, who should have profound satisfaction and pride in the fact that you served your country at the time of her greatest peril. You have earned the proud title of: AMERICAN: live up to it. You know now why America should remain strong."

"I want to assure those who remain in the Service and those who return to civil life that you have my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the magnificent courage and skill with which you met the enemy: the fine ship's spirit you did so much to develop will never be forgotten. Definitely, a 'well done' goes to all hands; and furthermore, were it possible, I would award a big 'G' to each of the two thousand of our 'team' for success on the 'ten-yard line' in a grim game that was played for keeps."

Retired Pay of Rear Admirals

Retired Navy and Coast Guard officers recalled to active duty in the rank of rear admiral, who performed such duty outside the United States in time of emergency would receive the pay of a rear admiral of the upper half while on active duty and three quarters of such pay when returned to the retired list, under a bill reported out this week by the Senate Naval Committee. Action on the bill was postponed when it was reached on the floor of the Senate.

According to the provisions of the bill, the specified retired officer would become entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half when on active duty (1) after the enactment of the bill, (2) after the date of eligibility for pairing with a rear admiral on the active list, or (3) after the date the officer with whom he is paired becomes entitled to such pay and allowances—which ever is latest.

Camp Ting Hao, Kunming, China — The opening of the photo laboratory by special service at Camp Ting Hao, on 20 Sept., marks the first time that GIs have been offered free developing and printing service.

Army Forced Retirements

Senator Sheridan Downey (D-Calif.) this week expressed his concurrence in the statement made by Representative Harris Ellsworth in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 13 Oct. urging a review of the cases of those officers of the Regular Army who were involuntarily retired under the provisions of Public Law 190, 77th Congress.

Senator Downey believes that in many cases officers were retired without substantial reason, as their efficiency ratings are excellent, and in some instances superior.

"These officers were never recalled to active duty during World War II, consequently their friends and prospective employers believe them to be retired for serious reasons," he stated, "therefore, although not intended by Congress nor by the War Department, and certainly unwarranted by the facts, many of these officers are bearing a stigma."

Since the wording of Public Law 190 prevents review of these cases, only an act of Congress will provide immediate relief. Senator Downey believes that all cases of officers retired under Public Law 190 should be carefully reviewed with the purpose of restoring worthy and competent officers to the active list of the Regular Army, and for that purpose has introduced a bill, S. 946, which has been referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

Meanwhile, the Retired Officers' Association, through its President and Chairman of the Board, Admiral David F. Sellers, USN-Ret., has given endorsement to proposed legislation which would provide for reviews of the cases of those officers forcibly retired under the war time law. The Board of Directors of the Association, Admiral Sellers said, has taken the following position:

"(1) It is not within its province to question an administrative act of the War Department taken pursuant to law.

"(2) Since the instant cases are, by the terms of the cited Public Law itself, not now reviewable, the only redress for one considering himself aggrieved by the effects of that Public Law must come from the Congress itself. It is noted that the initial step in the application for such redress has already been taken by Congressman Harris Ellsworth of Oregon, who, on 4 Jan. 1945, introduced a Bill—H.R. 716 "To amend the joint resolution of 29 July 1941, relating to the removal of officers from the active list of the Regular Army."

"(3) The Retired Officers Association, while not questioning the right of Congress to enact a law susceptible of summary enforcement in a national emergency when time is of the essence, does believe that when the emergency which justified the passage of such a law has passed, then, in simple justice, and consistent with the right of appeal enjoyed by other American citizens, machinery should be authorized by law, and promptly set up, to re-examine deliberately and exhaustively every case wherein it is claimed that, due to the exigencies of war-time procedure, injustice has resulted or full justice has not been done.

"(4) The Bill above referred to contem-

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Navy Opposes Unification

(Continued from First Page)

unification, with only Admiral J. O. Richardson dissenting, is in the hands of the Woodrum post-war policy committee but has not yet been made public. Other members of the committee were: Rear Adm. M. F. Schoeffel, Lt. Gen. Harold George, and Maj. Gen. W. F. Tompkins.

Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff report Secretary Forrestal said:

"I have looked at that report and find it to be lacking in searching and thorough examination. Like the advocacy of this bill before your committee, it seems to be that it has accepted a principle without examination of reasons why it should be accepted. Moreover, the report confines itself exclusively to matters of military policy and in so doing fails to comprehend the sharp line between unity of command in the field and merger of the two departments."

Admiral King contended that support for unification comes from "working backward" by first accepting a single department and then proving it is right. He said:

"The process of working backward to prove this answer correct has so far progressed through but one study—that made by a special committee under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In the results of that study, the two principal Army supporters of the general proposal are in disagreement on the basic question of whether there should be one military commander of the armed forces. Such disagreement does not promise well for the efficiency of the ad hoc method for dealing with a vast and complicated problem of vital concern to every citizen of this nation."

General Vandegrift, too, questioned the wisdom of the Joint Chiefs of Staff report, declaring:

"It will of course be said that the report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Special Committee for Reorganization of National Defense made certain agreements safeguarding the position of the several elements of the Air Arm and the Marine Corps and proposes that these agreements be included in the enabling legislation. However, it has not yet been sufficiently emphasized that these agreements also include a proviso that—during the ten years subsequent to the enactment of the legislation, the United States Chiefs of Staff by unanimous action may modify the agreement with the approval of the President. This is drastic enough, but what follows is even more severe. It is proposed that the legislation would permit modification of the agreement, after ten years, by the Commander of the Armed Forces with the approval of the Secretary of the Armed Forces. In other words, it is proposed that Congress authorize two men, one a professional specialist, the other a short-term cabinet officer, provided they are in agreement, to abolish the Naval Air Arm, the Fleet Air Arm or the Marine Corps, or all three together."

"I am fully confident that not only Congress but the general public would be shocked by such a proposal if it were fully understood by them."

Gen. Arnold Testifies

General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general Army Air Forces, whose testimony concluded the preceding week's hearings, declared that air power must be co-equal to land and sea power, but that "certain manifestations of air power will continue as auxiliaries of land and sea power." He said:

"No responsible officer of our Armed Services doubts that a basic pattern has emerged in the theaters where our forces have been engaged. It emerged independently, under widely varying conditions, throughout the world."

"This basic pattern is—coordinate organization of the principal forces having their respective missions in one of the major elements—land, sea and air—each under its own commander, and each respectively responsible to a supreme commander, i.e., three coordinate forces under unified supreme command."

"The emergence of this pattern means—and it cannot be too earnestly stated—that effective, efficient organization of the Armed Services requires that fundamental air power be given status equivalent and coordinate with land power and sea power."

"I wish to be clear as to one matter at this point. I do not contend that all forms of air power, all airplanes, must be concentrated in a coordinate arm. Just as boats must be employed in furtherance of land power, as some marine force is essential to employment of sea power, certain manifestations of air power will continue as auxiliaries of land and sea power. But I do mean emphatically that development and employment of primary and fundamental air power must be carried out—under supreme overall direction—by a service having this as its major responsibility."

Sec. Forrestal's Opposition

While opposing the consolidation pro-

posals, Mr. Forrestal suggested a substitute organization to be known as the National Security Council with the President as its ex-officio chairman. These Navy studies, he said, were based partly upon a report made for him by Ferdinand Eberstadt, a New York investment banker, former partner in Dillon, Read & Co., and former vice chairman of the War Production Board.

Mr. Forrestal said that the Eberstadt report included provision for a Secretary of a Department for Air, but added "With that conclusion I am not yet prepared to agree but I do agree with General Arnold that steps must be taken to prevent the Army Air Forces from reverting automatically to their pre-war status."

Forrestal suggested that a board be created to study the problem of national security. "I suggest," he said, "the pattern that was established twenty years ago in the appointment of a board known as the Morrow Board to consider and report to the President and to the Congress on one of the most controversial subjects of the time: our civil, and military air policy."

(The Morrow Board, mentioned by Mr. Forrestal, was created in 1925 following the charges by the late General "Billy" Mitchell. It rejected proposals for a Department of National Defense, rejected a separate air department, but made recommendations which led to the creation of the "Air Corps" to replace the former "Air Service" in the War Department.)

Cites Army Air

The Secretary used the Army Air Forces as an example of the necessity for breaking down large organizations into "manageable and relatively autonomous smaller organizations" rather than "the merger of many services into one great conglomerate." He said:

"The outstanding example, I believe, has been the gradual separation of the Army Air Forces from the rest of the Army. The Army Air Forces apparently have found it necessary to the performance of their mission to split off from the Army Ground and Service Forces and to set up several duplicating organizations. The Air Forces have their own Air Judge Advocate, Air Surgeon, Air Inspector General, Air Public Relations, Air Chaplains Division, Civilian Administration Division, and finally their own Separation Centers in the demobilization process."

Supporting his contention that separate organizations are necessary, Mr. Forrestal told the committee that it was the Navy's insistence of a vigorous offensive in the Pacific that resulted in shortening the war. He declared:

"The argument has been made before this committee that a single source of decision on both military and civilian sides as opposed to the Joint Chiefs of Staff pattern is desirable. Here again I think the argument fails. It is my firm belief that victory in the Pacific was accelerated by many months and possibly by as much as a year by the Navy's continuous and implacable insistence that a vigorous offensive against the Japanese could be prosecuted without doing injury to the success of our effort in Europe."

"The eyes of the Army and its representatives on the Joint Chiefs of Staff were inevitably and quite properly fixed on Europe as the great central plain of battle, but I submit that it was a wise thing that the Navy's eyes were turned towards the Pacific and a fortunate one that Admiral King was free to insist upon the Navy's point of view within the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

MacArthur Misunderstood

Mr. Forrestal said that General MacArthur's recent broadcast has been misinterpreted. "General MacArthur," he said, "obviously was referring to the victory which had just been achieved by the system which now exists. It cannot mean anything else. Certainly it does not mean that a glorious victory was achieved by a system which doesn't yet exist."

Summarizing, Mr. Forrestal said:

"To sum up, the Navy makes three main proposals:

"First, that the matter of national security be dealt with in its broadest and most comprehensive aspects, as is done in the plan here proposed."

"Second, that we do not hastily substitute for a seasoned mechanism which has proven itself in the greatest war of history any panacea that exists only on paper and an organizational chart which has not been exposed to reality."

"Third, that before coming to any final conclusion on the character of the organization to insure our national security the President, the Congress and the people of the United States have the benefit of examination and close analysis of the entire subject by a

Commission of eminent citizens."

Adm. King Sees Friction

Admiral King said that the proposed organization would not eliminate friction. The close partnership between the Army and Navy, he said, progressively improved until, in 1944, "disagreement arose over the proposal that this partnership be changed into what might be characterized as a one-man corporation."

The Admiral said that if three departments are desired then the War Department should be split in two. He asserted: "If it should be decided by the Congress that there shall be three coordinated armed services, the matter is basically—and should be handled as—a question of dividing the War Department into two parts. To that extent, the problem is chiefly a concern of the War Department. Such action would result in three departments of cabinet rank, a solution of the problem which I do not advocate, but which, in my opinion, would be preferable to the proposed single department we are discussing today."

Amphibious Marines

General Vandegrift cited the Marine Corps' work in amphibious operations as an example of what one service may accomplish working independently. He said:

"For twenty years prior to the war such training was conducted at every opportunity by the Navy and the Marine Corps. These exercises contributed to the practical testing and development of the amphibious doctrines used by all the services during the war. The Army participated only to a limited extent in these exercises, seemingly out of preference for large scale land maneuvers of its own. The fact that the Army made such a limited contribution to the development of joint operations (popularly known as amphibious operations) prior to the war and its comparative lack of interest in this vital subject can not now be advanced as an argument for unification."

"We conducted training with the Fleet and improvised new equipment year after year, although we had little in the way of appropriations to devote to our projects. The Navy was helpful, but was naturally preoccupied with other aspects of the Pacific problem. Elsewhere there was no real recognition that amphibious operations as a field of military activity even existed nor any appreciation of its vital application to global war. The result was that for many years we worked alone."

More Hearings

At the request of the Navy's representatives, the Committee agreed to hold time open next week for further argument by Naval witnesses. From the attitude of various committee members, it appears that all except Senator O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) are in favor of a single department.

Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Page 323)

Army group, army and corps troops	60,998	10.35
Infantry divisions	392,990	66.69
Armored divisions	62,417	10.60
Airborne divisions	22,008	3.73
Total combat divisions	477,415	81.02
Total field forces	539,507	91.55
Troops under air commanders	1,899	.29
Strategic air forces	37,500	6.36
Tactical air forces	6,346	1.08
Total air forces	45,545	7.73
Communications zone troops	4,217	.72
Grand total	589,269	100.00

In the Army at large, the infantry comprises only 20.5 percent of total strength overseas, yet it has taken 70 percent of the total casualties. Enemy fire is no respecter of rank in this war; 10.2 percent of the casualties have been officers, a rate slightly higher than that for enlisted men.

The improvement of battle surgery and medical care, on the other hand, reduced the rate of death from wounds to less than one-half the rate in World War I, and permitted more than 58.8 percent of men wounded in this war to return to duty in the theaters of operations.

As staggering as our casualties have been, the enemy forces opposing us suffered many times more heavily; 1,592,000 Germans, Italians, and Japanese troops were killed for the 201,367 American soldiers who died. It is estimated that permanently disabled enemy total 303,700. We captured and disarmed 8,150,447 enemy troops.

The break-down of German and Italian losses against American, British, and French forces in the war in Europe follows:

	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Tunisia	19,600	19,000	130,000	168,600
Sicily	5,000	2,000	7,100	14,100
Italy	80,000	15,000	357,089	452,089
Western Front	263,000	49,000	7,614,794	7,926,794
Total	373,600	85,000	8,108,983	8,567,583

Includes 3,404,949 disarmed enemy forces.

The break-down of Japanese losses in the Eastern battlefronts, including China, since Pearl Harbor is as follows:

	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Southern Pacific	684,000	69,000	19,806	772,806
Central Pacific	273,000	6,000	17,472	296,472
India-Burma	128,000	38,000	3,097	169,097
China	126,000	126,000	1,050	253,050
Aleutians	8,000	1,000	30	9,030
Total	1,219,000	240,000	41,464	1,500,464

Constant efforts were made to ameliorate conditions under which American prisoners of war were held in Germany. The number of Americans taken prisoner by Germany and her satellites in the European war reached a final total of approximately 98,000. Until the final stages of administrative disintegration brought about by the success of our arms, it was possible to make our protests known and to secure some measure of relief for United States personnel in enemy hands. Nevertheless, Germany consistently failed to respect its obligations to provide a proper scale of food and clothing for Allied prisoners. When our forces overran prisoner camps, it was discovered that outrageous brutalities and atrocities had been inflicted upon Allied personnel. Every case is being investigated. The perpetrators will be punished.

Every effort was made to better the situation of American prisoners of war in Japanese hands but they produced only limited results. Though the United States did secure from the Japanese Government an agreement to accept the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, to which Japan is not a party, in treatment of American prisoners and civilian internees, that Government failed to observe its obligations. With the cooperation of the Soviet Government there was inaugurated in 1944 a service for transmission of mail and some supplies to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Far East. Funds were made available, to the maximum extent permitted by the Japanese Government, for prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japan proper, China, Manchuria, and the Netherlands East Indies. The Japanese did not agree to exchange sick and wounded prisoners of war, and our prisoners taken by the Japanese enemy were recovered only as a result of successful military operations. Nearly 16,000 Americans were taken prisoner in the fighting with Japan.

American troops who have been prisoners of the enemy are returned to the United States, with the highest priority next to that of sick and wounded, and high-point personnel of the forward combat units who are being returned for discharge. Rehabilitation treatment has been given them both overseas and in the United States. Sixty days temporary duty at home is granted each prisoner to permit him to rest and recuperate. Ex-prisoners from the Philippines have been promoted one grade since their release. Opportunity also is being given to all prisoners recovered in Europe to achieve the rank or grade which they presumably would have acquired but for the fact of capture. Many of these former prisoners of war are being discharged on the point system and other separation procedures.

The remarkable reduction in the percentage of deaths from battle wounds is one of the most direct and startling evidences of the great work of the Army medical service. In the last two years Army hospitals treated 9,000,000 patients; another 2,000,000 were treated in quarters and more than 80,000,000 cases passed through the dispensaries and received out-patient treatment. This tremendous task was accomplished by 45,000 Army doctors assisted by a like number of nurses and by more than one-half million enlisted men, including battalion aid men, whose courage and devotion to duty under fire has been as great as that of the fighting men they assisted.

One of the great achievements of the Medical Department was the development of penicillin therapy which has already saved the lives of thousands. Two years ago penicillin, because of an extraordinarily complicated manufacturing process, was so scarce the small amounts available were priceless. Since then mass production techniques have been developed and the Army is now using 2,000,000 ampoules a month.

Despite the fact that United States troops lived and fought in some of the most disease-infested areas of the world, the death rate from nonbattle causes in the Army in the last two years was approximately that of the corresponding age group in civil life—about 3 per 1,000 per year. The greater exposure of troops was counterbalanced by the general immunization from such diseases as typhoid, typhus, cholera, tetanus, smallpox, and yellow fever, and, obviously, by the fact that men in the Army were selected for their physical fitness.

The comparison of the nonbattle death rate in this and other wars is impressive. During the Mexican War, 10 percent of

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Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

officers and enlisted men died each year of disease; the rate was reduced to 7.2 percent of Union troops in the Civil War; to 1.6 percent in the Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection; to 1.3 percent in World War I; and to 0.6 percent of the troops in this war.

Insect-borne diseases had a great influence on the course of operations throughout military history. Our campaigns on the remote Pacific Islands would have been far more difficult than they were except for the most rigid sanitary discipline and the development of highly effective insecticides and repellents. The most powerful weapon against disease-bearing lice, mosquitoes, flies, fleas, and other insects was a new chemical compound commonly known as DDT. In December 1943 and early 1944, a serious typhus epidemic developed in Naples. The incidence had reached 50 cases a day. DDT dusting stations were set up and by March more than a million and a quarter persons had been processed through them. These measures and an extensive vaccination program brought the epidemic under control within a month. Shortly after the invasion of Saipan an epidemic of dengue fever developed among the troops. After extensive aerial spraying of DDT in mosquito-breeding areas, the number of new cases a day fell more than 80 percent in two weeks. The danger of scrub typhus in the Pacific Islands and in Burma and China was reduced measurably by the impregnation of clothing with dimethyl phthalate.

The treatment of battle neurosis progressed steadily so that between 40 and 60 percent of men who broke down in battle returned to combat and another 20 to 30 percent returned to limited duties. In the early stages of the War less than 10 percent of these men were reclaimed for any duty.

The development of methods of handling whole blood on the battlefield was a great contribution to battle surgery. Though very useful, plasma is not nearly as effective in combating shock and preparing wounded for surgery as whole blood. Blood banks were established in every theater and additional quantities were shipped by air from the United States, as a result of the contribution of thousands of patriotic Americans. An expendable refrigerator was developed to preserve blood in the advanced surgical stations for a period of usefulness of 21 days.

So that no casualty is discharged from the Army until he has received full benefit of the finest hospital care this Nation can provide, the Medical Service has established a readjustment program. Its purpose is to restore to fullest possible physical and mental health any soldier who has been wounded or fallen ill in the service of his country.

To insure that men are properly prepared for return to civilian life the Army established 25 special convalescent centers. At these centers men receive not only highly specialized medical treatment, but have full opportunity to select any vocational training or recreational activity, or both, they may desire. Men, for example, who have been disabled by loss of arms or legs are fitted with artificial limbs and taught to use them skillfully in their former civilian occupation or any new one they may select. Extreme care is taken to insure that men suffering from mental and nervous disorders resulting from combat are not returned to civil life until they have been given every possible treatment and regained their psychological balance.

Beyond the Call of Duty

It is impossible for the Nation to compensate for the services of a fighting man. There is no pay scale that is high enough to buy the services of a single soldier during even a few minutes of the agony of combat, the physical miseries of the campaign, or of the extreme personal inconvenience of leaving his home to go out to the most unpleasant and dangerous spots on earth to serve his Nation. But so that our troops might know that the Nation realizes this simple truth, the Army made it a determined policy to decorate men promptly for arduous service and for acts of gallantry while they were fighting.

Exclusive of the Purple Heart, which a man receives when he is wounded, often right at the forward dressing station, the Army awarded 1,400,409 decorations for gallantry and meritorious service since we entered the war. The Nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, was made to 239 men, more than 40 percent of whom died in their heroic service; 3,178 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded; 630 Distinguished Service Medals; 7,192 awards of the Legion of Merit; 52,831 Silver Stars; 103,762 Distinguished Flying Crosses; 8,592 Soldiers Medals; 189,309 Bronze Stars; and 1,034,676 Air Medals. Exclusive of the Air Medal and the Purple Heart, the Infantry received 34.5 percent of all decorations, the Air Corps 34.1 percent, the Field Artillery 10.7 percent, Medical Personnel 6.0 percent, and all other arms and services 14.7 percent.

The War Department has designated 34 specific campaigns during the course of this war. For participation in each of these

campaigns a small star of bronze metal is authorized to be worn on the theater service ribbon, a star of silver metal to be worn in lieu of five bronze stars. A small bronze arrowhead is awarded for those who make combat parachute jumps or glider landings or who are in the assault wave of amphibious landings. For example, the men who fought with the 1st, 3d, and 9th Infantry Divisions from the invasion of North Africa to the defeat of Germany are entitled to wear the bronze assault arrowhead and eight bronze battle stars. In addition to the specific campaigns approved by the War Department, a theater commander may authorize additional bronze stars for anti-submarine, air, and ground combat participation not included within these campaigns.

Since my last report, two infantry badges and a medical badge have been authorized. The expert infantry badge was awarded to those who demonstrated proficiency in their specific duties after completion of training. The combat infantry badge was given to those who have shown outstanding skill as infantrymen in combat and the medical badge was presented to recognize the medical personnel who went into combat with infantry troops unarmed to serve the injured.

Battle participation stars had been awarded for the following campaigns up to the time of the Japanese surrender:

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater
Egypt-Libya—11 June 1942 to 12 February 1943.

Air Offensive, Europe—4 July 1942 to 5 June 1944.

Algeria-French Morocco—8 to 11 November 1942.

Tunisia: Air—8 November 1942 to 13 May 1943; Ground—17 November 1942 to 13 May 1943.

Sicily: Air—14 May to 17 August 1943; Ground—9 July to 17 August 1943.

Naples-Foggia: Air—18 August 1943 to 21 January 1944; Ground—9 September 1943 to 21 January 1944.

Rome-Arno—22 January to 9 September 1944.

Normandy—6 June to 24 July 1944.

Northern France—25 July to 14 September 1944.

Southern France—15 August to 14 September 1944.

North Apennines—10 September 1944 to 4 April 1945.

Rhineland—15 September 1944 to 21 March 1945.

Ardennes—16 December 1944 to 25 January 1945.

Central Europe—22 March to 11 May 1945.

Po Valley—5 April to 8 May 1945.

Asiatic-Pacific Theater

Central Pacific—7 December 1941 to 6 December 1943.

Burma—7 December 1941 to 26 May 1942.

Philippine Islands—7 December 1941 to 10 May 1942.

East Indies—1 January to 22 July 1942.

India-Burma—2 April 1942 to 28 January 1945.

Air Offensive, Japan—17 April 1942 (campaign not yet completed).

Aleutian Islands—3 June 1942 to 24 August 1943.

China—4 July 1942 (campaign not yet completed).

Papua—23 July 1942 to 23 January 1943.

Guadalcanal—7 August 1942 to 21 February 1943.

New Guinea—24 January 1943 to 31 December 1944.

Northern Solomons—22 February 1943 to 21 November 1944.

Eastern Mandates: Air—7 December 1943 to 16 April 1944; Ground—31 January to 14 June 1944.

Bismarck Archipelago—15 December 1943 to 27 November 1944.

Western Pacific: Air—17 April 1944 to (campaign not yet completed); Ground—15 June 1944 to (campaign not yet completed).

Southern Philippines—17 October 1944 to 4 July 1945.

Luzon—9 January 1945 to 4 July 1945.

Central Burma—29 January 1945 to 15 July 1945.

Ryukyus—26 March 1945 to 2 July 1945.

*Battle participation credit for the campaigns noted by asterisks may be awarded by the appropriate theater commander to units or individuals who actually engaged the enemy in the combat zone after the closing date.

Information and Recreation

In this war a very special effort was made to care for the minds of men in service as well as their bodies. This is continuing during the occupation and demobilization period. Millions of Americans have now been overseas in many parts of the world for several years. The conditions under which they lived during the war, the exposure to extreme danger, the monotony, the starvation for the comforts of living to which citizens of our Nation are accustomed placed heavy strains on their mental and nervous processes. From the beginning, the Army recognized that this strain must be counteracted by healthy informational and recreational activities.

At first, responsibility for both information and recreation was given to the Special Services Division of the Army Service

Forces. Later, to permit greater specialization, this section was relieved of its informational duties and the Information and Education Division was created.

The Special Services Division continues to establish policy and assist the theaters in establishing and operating recreational and entertainment programs. Each month it has shipped to the theaters, for example, more than 4,000,000 copies of books selected by the Council on Books in Wartime, and 10,000,000 magazines to keep troops supplied with reading material. In each theater a Special Service officer directs the distribution of motion pictures, athletic and other recreational equipment, the routing of entertainment groups selected by the United Service Organizations, and the activities of the Red Cross Military Welfare Services Program. In each unit other Special Service officers are assigned to make the fullest use of all facilities offered by the theater command and improvise, wherever possible, additional recreational and entertainment programs.

During the past two years the theaters of operations have done outstanding jobs in organizing shows and athletic programs of their own with soldier talent to supplement that shipped from the United States.

The Information and Education program is designed to keep our troops abreast of developments in their own areas and throughout the world. This division publishes the magazine "Yank," and assists the overseas theaters in publishing their own daily and weekly newspapers. At the present time there are eight editions of the daily newspaper "Stars and Stripes" published in England, France, Germany, Italy, Africa, and Hawaii. In the Asiatic theater there is a weekly newspaper known as the "CBI Roundup," published at New Delhi.

For men still in hospitals who are separated from their units by reason of injury or illness, Information and Education Division also publishes the weekly journal "Outfit" devoted solely to bringing news of combat and service units to their absent members, who otherwise lost all touch with their organizations and suffered a feeling of abandonment or ingratitude. Fifty-five thousand copies of this magazine are distributed each week in 154 hospitals all over the world.

The Information and Education Division also conducts periodic surveys of how our troops are thinking—studies which the War Department utilizes in determining policies which affect troops individually. The point system of discharge was based directly on these expert surveys of soldier opinions.

It operates the Army News Service, an objective digest of United States press association and newspaper reports radioed over the world each day to supply news for Army newspapers and mimeographed or typewritten daily news sheets which are made available to troops by unit Information and Education officers. Information and Education also prepares and distributes radio programs for broadcast to troops, throughout the world. During the great Campaign these programs were made available even in the most forward areas by mobile radio transmitters. This is the well-known Armed Forces Radio Service radio which carries a flavor of home to Americans from Germany to the islands of the far Pacific.

Through the Armed Forces Institute, which has established 10 overseas branches, troops have an opportunity to improve their educational or technical background. Prior to the end of the war more than a million members of the Armed Forces had taken advantage of these correspondence courses, self-teaching materials, and off-duty classes.

The information program also includes the small pocket-sized soldier guides to the customs and languages of the countries where our men serve, the weekly news map series published world-wide, and educational posters covering a wide field of subjects from promotion of bond sales among the troops to malaria control. The division also distributes information films such as Colonel Frank Capra's "Why We Fight" series, a series known as "GI Movies" and the Army-Navy Screen Magazine. "GI Movies" is a compilation of existing commercial short subjects and those produced by the Army Pictorial Service, such as comedies, travelogues, and similar educational subjects. The Army-Navy Screen Magazine is a periodic compilation of newsreel and new short subjects of special interest to troops. It includes the "By Request" films. A group of men in New Guinea wanted to see pictures of a snowstorm. Soldiers all over the world asked for pictures of the Statue of Liberty. One enlisted man wanted to hear a quartet sing "Down By the Old Mill Stream." These and similar requests are met in the Army-Navy Screen Magazine.

The big job ahead for both Information and Education and Special Services is the provision of constructive activity for troops in Europe awaiting return to the United States, and serving in our occupation forces.

At the present time, there is in full swing in the European theater a tremendous program of education and recreation to make sure that American soldiers have healthy and profitable activities for their spare time in the months they must wait for shipping space to become available to return them to

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the United States for discharge.

Three extensive programs offering educational opportunities to all who would take advantage of them have been established. The broadest is the school program for men in the smaller units now operating in both the European and Mediterranean theaters. These schools are conducted on the battalion or regimental level. Prior to V-E Day theaters had been shipped sufficient text books by the Armed Forces Institute to get these schools promptly under way. The courses have been selected from the entire range of secondary and vocational schooling, including subjects at the junior college level—algebra, elementary chemistry, history, languages, etc. Literacy training is also being provided. Individual soldiers may select any course of study they wish and pursue it in their own units while awaiting shipment home.

Opportunity for advanced study and technical refresher courses have also been provided. A centralized technical school has been established at Tidworth, England, with a capacity of 4,000 students for each two-month period. It opened in mid-August to troops and WAC personnel who wish to refresh their vocational skills prior to returning to their civilian jobs. Entrance qualifications require that applicants have three or more years of apprentice training in their craft. A university center has been established at Shrivenham, England, and another in France. These centers conduct a series of five 2-month courses at college level. Each has a capacity of 4,000 students per period. The qualifications for entrance in these courses are at least a high school education. Instruction is by Army personnel chosen for their civilian experience in education and these will be supplemented by eminent United States educators. Men who do not want to enroll in any of the conducted courses will still have the opportunity to take correspondence courses.

Troops on occupational duty now have little leisure, but as Europe stabilizes they will find more and more opportunity for profitable work. It is anticipated that 1,250,000 men and women in the European theater will take advantage of this opportunity to improve their education.

At the same time the recreational programs will be carried on at full pace. An extra allocation of equipment was on hand in Europe the day of German surrender. Baseball, football, golf, swimming, tennis, and other equipment that Americans use in sport is available to the troops. Motion pictures are on hand everywhere since fighting ceased. Numerous post exchanges have been established throughout the occupation zone. The exchanges offer food and refreshment as they do in the United States and sales counters where soldiers can buy Swiss watches, French perfumes, and other authentic European goods at non-inflationary prices.

In the Pacific both the educational and recreational programs will be stepped up to meet the needs of troops in occupation there.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

Black Market in Navy Meat

Changes in the entire naval inspection and judicial system are underway and will probably be announced in the very near future, Secretary Forrestal disclosed this week.

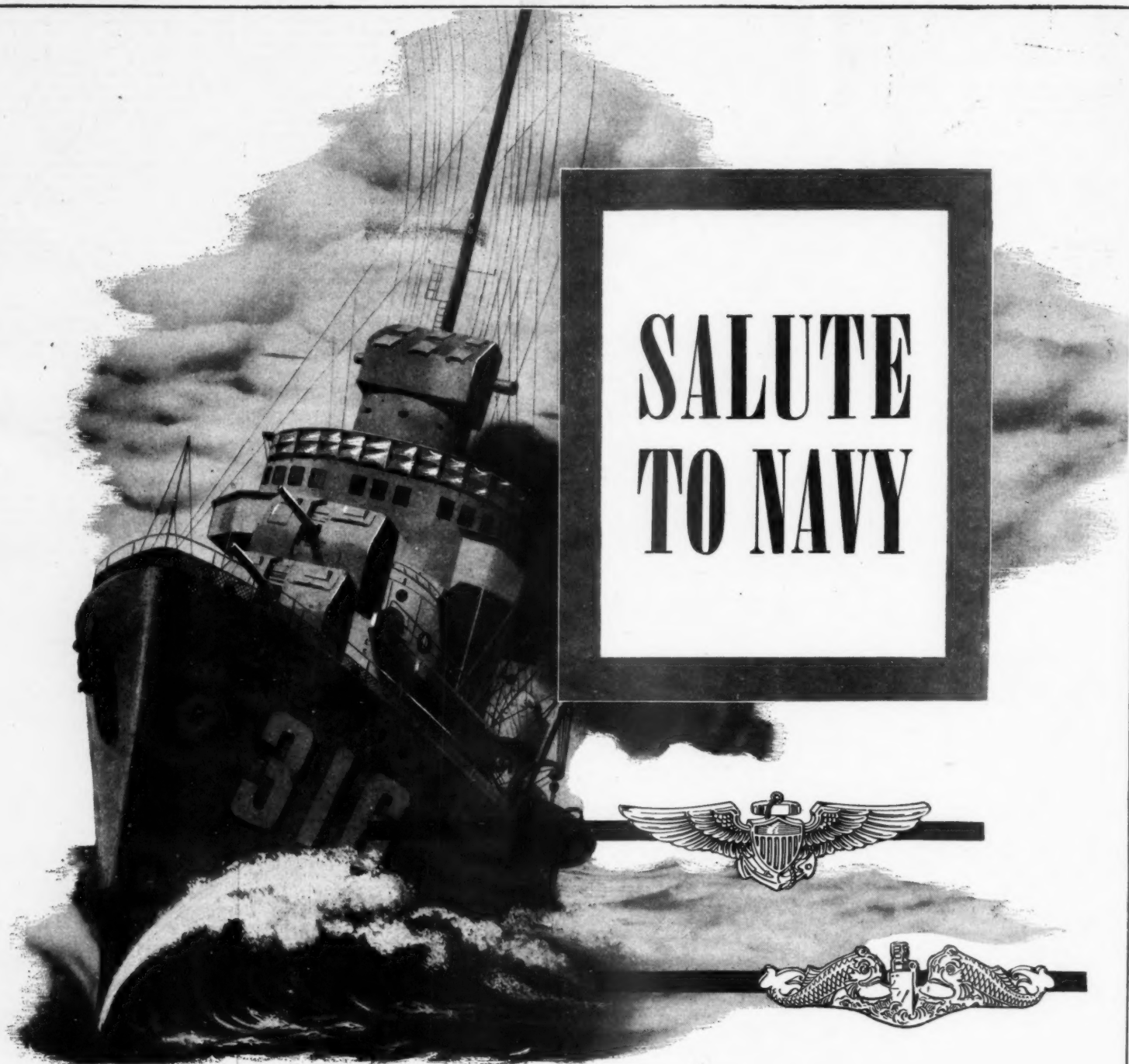
Appearing before the Senate War Investigating committee, which this week began a probe into the activities of Comdr. Lawrence F. Blodgett, former commanding officer of the Navy's West Loch submarine depot at Oahu in Hawaii, Secretary Forrestal and other high Navy officials are said to have acknowledged a basis for charges that Navy meat had been set aside for the officer's personal use. Comdr. Blodgett had previously been tried and acquitted of the charges.

The Secretary said that he has directed a promotion for Col. Iven C. Stickney, USMCR, who inaugurated the inquiry, and has assigned him to the Navy's own investigating board.

According to testimony Col. Stickney insisted upon Navy action, when it was alleged that Commander Blodgett was keeping 1441 pounds of Government owned meat and 520 pounds of Navy butter in a Marine Barracks icebox at Pearl Harbor marked as his personal property. When Col. Stickney asked for an investigation into the ice box stocks, he stated that he was told by a representative of the Judge Advocate General's Department at Pearl Harbor that he was regarded as "an old buttinsky."

Testimony further revealed that five days after Colonel Stickney reported the meat to the commanding officer, Capt. J. S. Dowell, the latter requested his transfer, giving him a poor fitness report.

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